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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Geneva Enacts Great Scenes
Powers Unite Against War
League Sets Up Sanctions
Only Three Nations Demur
Italy Is Denied Radio Talk
U. S. Stands Pat With League

GENEVA presents thrilling and unprecedented scenes. Fifty nations in the League Assembly put into solemn performance their promise to attempt to halt by collective action Italy's aggressive war of conquest. Mad war is met with the one weapon that now can command war's respect. Orderly force, as expressed through economic and financial sanctions, is set to show military force its futility and bring it to a standstill. All this calls for a courage on the part of the individual nation and a unity on the part of a vast majority of nations such as the skeptics of only recent days maintained would never be displayed. Skepticism turns out to have been as wrong as wanton militarism was wrong—The League of Nations is literally outdistancing its own hopes in these brave, history-shaping days.

* * *

¶ Austria, Hungary and Albania fall away and decline to stand with the other League nations in pressing the grim, smarting sanctions down upon Italy. Each is motivated by its intimate and peculiar relations with Italy and the defection is understood and does not weaken the mass procedure. "War," declares Anthony Eden of Britain, "is a callous anachronism. If civilization is to survive, we must abolish in practice that which we have condemned in principle." France needs Italian friendship, but Laval, distressed, aligns France with the League. Russia, the sometimes uncertain, shows this time no uncertainty. Switzerland, in a key position geographically, meets what may entail a serious demand upon it. Sanctions, far-reaching, dangerous, are lifted into reality—It is a definite, determined world chorus, this voice that is raised against war.

* * *

¶ The League's stanch blow at armed conflict stands out the more sharply because the League squarely reverses itself to deliver it. Baron Aloisi, Foreign Secretary of Italy, taxes the League with an inconsistency it makes no pretense of denying. The League, the agitated Italian official points out, took no such step as this when Japan aggressively made war in Manchuria and China, nor when war went aggressively ahead in the Chaco. Times have changed; ideas have changed; nations are suddenly strong enough to set up the ideal on war they have known all along was right. Suddenly they had rather be right than consistent—A duty seen and done under such conditions is a duty felt deep in the world heart.

* * *

¶ Italy, branded an aggressor, is made to suffer from sanctions even before the punitive sanctions are outlined. Baron Aloisi and an American correspondent rehearse in Geneva for a question-and-answer broadcast in which the hands-off but important public of the United States is to be told sympathetically of Italy's position. But the broadcast does not occur. The British Post Office, whose facilities were to carry the interview to the waiting American hookup, telephones that it can grant no radio privileges to an aggressor. The sharp rap sends the first tingle of resentment through Italy. The Italian people fall to discussing many possible ways of bringing about an adjustment. But the adjustment directly aimed at they steadily ignore—They do not yet see Italy retiring empty-handed from its Ethiopian adventure.

* * *

¶ The solemn business of imposing sanctions proceeds with due care. Each League nation is a member of the co-ordination committee, and each act is advised by experts. The first point discussed is whether the arms embargo shall not be raised regarding Ethiopia and strengthened against Italy. All nations are on the same footing with the aggressor, but, for reasons of expediency, certain measures may be confined to particular states. Credits will be barred, although they have already been refused. Withdrawal of ambassadors is envisaged under a resolution of 1921. There is reluctance to shut off food from civilians. Fixing sanctions is no drawing-room stuff—Sanctions are the increasingly monstrous things nations may be forced to do to head off the monster War.

* * *

¶ America's voice is not heard, but its influence is felt in the League at Geneva. A subcommittee decides to place an arms embargo against Italy based on President Roosevelt's list of "implements of war." Secretary of State Hull rates speedy stoppage of the war as paramount; he urges in effect that, even outside the listed implements of war, profits of "risky and temporary trade" with the two warring nations should be avoided by Americans. The United States becomes the chief spectator not actively participating in a new step in world affairs. But the American heart is at Geneva and in the League's purpose—The United States longs, prays to see a crushing negative set upon the continuance of war.

Plan to Wipe Out State Lines For Police Urged as Next Step In Nation's Drive on Crime

Interstate Compacts Proposed by Governor Hoffman as Law Enforcement Officials of 40 States Meet to Discuss Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11—State lines will be as easily crossed by authorities in pursuit of criminals as they are by criminals themselves, if plans formulated here today at the first nationwide conference for speeding up the pursuit and apprehension of criminals, are put into effect.

In response to invitations issued by the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Co-operation, representatives from more than 40 states have gathered at the State House here. They include attorneys general, police executives, public safety officials, legislators, public organization directors and authorities on criminal law. The Federal Government is represented by Justin Miller, Assistant Attorney General, and Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Need For Co-operation

"It was clearly brought out at the National Crime Conference at Washington," wrote Gov. Harold G. Hoffman and the New Jersey Commission in the letters of invitation to the conference, "that there is no reason why, if the states are willing to co-operate, the public which they represent should be any more handicapped in repressing crime by their state lines than are the marauding criminals themselves in committing it.

Need for Compacts

"The means for this is equally clear, to wit, Interstate Compact as provided by the Federal Constitution. You are, no doubt, fully familiar with this, as well as with the fact that the Federal Congress has simplified the use of this method to the greatest possible extent by adopting in 1934 the Interstate Compact Bill specifically consenting in advance to compacts entered into by any of the States 'in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise, as they deem desirable for making effective such agreements and compacts.' "

The desirability of setting up interstate compacts for the repression of crime, which was emphasized at the National Crime Conference called by President Roosevelt in Washington this year, was also stressed at the New Jersey Crime Conference in March, in addresses given by the Attorneys-General of

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Educators Favor Rigid Curbs On Radio Advertising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—A growing demand for improvement in the quality and standards of the radio and a divorce from commercialism is reflected in the response of prominent educators to a speech recently delivered by George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission at Cornell University.

Pointing out that "advertising over the radio is absolutely unknown in any foreign country except to a very limited degree in France and Spain," Mr. Payne charged that "radio in this country is practically entirely in the hands of those interested solely in its commercial aspects." He demanded a reorientation of radio broadcasting both as to station allocations, programs, and advertising from the Federal Communications Commission, which controls radio, and of which he himself is a member.

Stand of Educators

Mr. Payne charged that against the present conditions are ranged "most of the institutions of learning, educators and publicists" and to test his thesis sent out his address to college presidents and key men in university extension courses over the country with a request for comment. Letters returned to Commissioner Payne indicate an overwhelming dissatisfaction with present radio programs.

Here are typical comments:

President A. C. Willard, University of Illinois:

"It seems logical that if the radio in the United States is to realize the great opportunity it has of elevating the cultural standards of the nation the profit motive must give way, to a greater degree than heretofore, to programs which are educational and more substantial than many of the modern commercial programs . . . American listeners are interested in the more cultural offerings of the radio.'

Is Radio a Disgrace?

J. C. Hardy, president Baylor College, Texas:

"It is a disgrace to the intelligence

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Heat of Stars? Astronomer Says 2,000,000,000°

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Electrochemists boasting about achieving temperatures of a few thousand degrees in electric furnaces were confronted yesterday by an estimate that the interior temperature of ordinary stars is close to 2,000,000,000 degrees.

Dr. T. E. Sterne of the Harvard College Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., offered this figure, attained by mathematical analysis based on observations of stars, in a paper read before the Electrochemical Society now holding its eighty-sixth meeting here.

The Harvard professor's discussion proposed a theory that the radiation of heat and light from the stars results from the release of atomic energy from chemical reactions which cause the transmutation of elements. Such a release of energy, he continued, can only occur at very high temperatures from masses which are in appropriate equilibrium.

"Radiation is leaving the stars, or else we would not see them," he reasoned. "So far as is known, no appreciable energy enters a star from outer space. There must therefore be a flow of energy from the inside of a star toward its surface."

At such superhot and dense interiors, Dr. Sterne said, energy probably is manufactured by two processes: first, in the changing of one element into another and, second, by the annihilation of the nucleus of atoms. Laboratory experiments, he said, have proven that energy is liberated in both ways.

Ex-King George To Await Vote On Greek Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—Greece's need of unity during the present delicate international situation is held in well-informed Greek circles here to have convinced ex-King George of Greece that his country urgently requires his services.

At the same time the King does not plan to return to Greece before the proposed national plebiscite on the question of restoration, the Monitor was authoritatively informed by the King's secretary today.

Meanwhile Greek circles here still feel the plebiscite should be held, despite the fact that the national Assembly yesterday proclaimed Greece a monarchy following ousting of the constitutional Royalist, Panayoti Tsaldaris, by royalism's still more active new recruit, Gen. George Condylis.

A Fait Accompli

It is agreed, however, that now restoration is a fait accompli a not inconsiderable section of Hellenic opinion represented by the Greek armed forces is bound to vote solidly for the return of King

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Fin. Com. Calls Sumner Tunnel Repair Illegal

Mayor Charged With Permitting Work Three Days Before Authorized

Boston Today—*also sees*—New $5,000,000 Federal Building protested while many Boston offices remain empty—Washington keenly interested in Massachusetts' new highway sidewalk projects—"City of Montgomery" still aground despite seven tugs and high tide—Harvard Legal Aid Bureau will close despite Dever's offer of immunity.

***Fin Com*—Repair Job At Tunnel Called Illegal**

Unrelenting in its attacks upon Mayor Mansfield, the Boston Finance Commission today issued another blast—its twentieth this year. The report, given newspapermen at noon, charges that a contract was erroneously issued for $1100 worth of repair work at the East Boston entrance to Sumner Tunnel.

The Commission makes three allegations:

1. That the contract was issued in violation of the bookkeeping system installed by the city auditor to keep track of such business.
2. That it was in violation of the charter provision that works costing more than $1000 should be advertised.
3. That the usual precautions to protect the city from loss or unsatisfactory work (through bonds and insurance) were neglected.

The contract, the Finance Commission says, was given to B. F. Hanrahan of East Boston, and work was started three days before the improvements were even authorized by the City Council. Authorization was voted on September 9. The work involves setting edge stone and laying some granite-block paving.

The Finance Commission charges that the work was given to a political favorite, and that the Mayor had dodged explanations behind a screen of counter charges that the Finance Commission was a tool of Governor Curley.

Governor Curley and the Mayor exchanged verbal shots last month over allegations growing out of previous Finance Commission reports.

***Reply*—Carver Tells Whys of the Tunnel Job**

Mayor Mansfield's reply to the Finance Commission was immediately forthcoming. Although he had remained at home today to rest, he sent reporters a copy of a letter which he said he had received from

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Oct. 11

Monarchy—Greece Overthrows Republic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The 11-year-old Greek Republic appears to have been abolished last night, following a royalist seizure of power. All Greece was today awaiting word from former King George II, as to whether he will return at once or will accept the results of a national plebiscite on the restoration, scheduled for Nov. 3.

It remains to be seen whether the right or power of the Assembly to end the Republic will be challenged.

King to Await Plebiscite:

London — Former King George will not return to Greece before the plebiscite, the Monitor was today informed by his secretary. The King is understood to be anxious to help create Greek solidarity in the face of the Mediterranean war threat. His lifelong friendship with Britain would presumably lead him to aid the British navy, where necessary.

Strike—Milk Deadlock; Longshore Spreads

Labor disputes, reported by the Associated Press:

Chicago — Rejection of the strikers' compromise offer saw the milk strike resolve itself into a further tightening deadlock today. They had offered a 30-day truce for study and arbitration during which they would be paid a flat rate of $1.75 a hundred pounds for all milk shipped.

The Associated Milk Dealers, Inc. and the Farmers' Pure Milk Association, which oppose the strike, declined to deal with the strikers. The P. M. A., however, agreed to withdraw its "flying squadrons" of armed members who attempted to convoy milk trucks through the picket lines, on order of the state superintendent of police.

New Orleans — The International Longshoremen's Association strike is now extended along the entire Gulf of Mexico coast.

I. L. A. members at Texas ports and Lake Charles, La., voted to strike today. Ship operators at these places have agreed to meet wage demands, but not the demand that the I. L. A. be recognized at the eastern gulf ports.

The strike has been in effect at New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile and Pensacola since Oct. 1, although shipping has been going on as usual with non-I. L. A. workers employed.

Italo-Ethiopian—League Devises Sanctions

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva — League sanction number one—an arms embargo against Italy with simultaneous furnishing of arms to Ethiopia—was today adopted by the League Committee on Sanctions. Probable sanctions numbers two and three—financial boycott and the addition of raw materials to the arms embargo lists—are in preparation by subcommittees. An earlier report is at hand, recommending that commodities should be embargoed where their war use outweighs their commercial and civilian use.

Ethiopia, meanwhile, officially informed the League that it never would consent to yielding up the invaded territory to Italy. This statement

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League Lifts Arms Ban From Ethiopia But Clamps Strict Embargo on Italy; Financial Boycott Being Considered

Il Duce's Spokesman Departs

Wide World — Baron Pompeo Aloisi

Italian Delegate to the League of Nations, Whose Last Word Before He Went Back to Rome—Ostensibly to Confer With His Chief—Was a Warm Protest Against the Unseemly Speed With Which Geneva Is Acting in the Italo-Ethiopian Crisis

Subcommittee of 16 Recommends Embargo Action to Penalize Rome and Aid Addis Ababa; Sanctions Conference Acts Speedily

Baron Aloisi Returns to Rome After Strong Protest on Sanctions

Britain's Refusal to Allow Relay of Italian Broadcast Precipitated Representative's Departure; American Company Offers Facilities for United States Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 11—The first League penalty against Italy was voted by the full Sanctions Committee, otherwise known as the Conference on Co-ordination of Sanctions, in the placing of a general arms embargo against Italy and the lifting of the arms embargo against Ethiopia. This action followed the recommendation of the Subcommittee of Sixteen of the League Assembly.

It is understood the embargo against Italy goes into effect tonight with immediate release of supplies held up at various ports for Ethiopia's account. It is reported large supplies of war munitions are now piled up at Djibouti, the French Somaliland, and under the new ruling these would be released and rushed to Addis Ababa.

Moving Swiftly

A special committee is now expected to begin the examination of plans for a general financial boycott of Italy.

Swift action is the order of the hour here. Everything is being done to expedite sanctions against the aggressor in the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio. Sanctions will be imposed with all possible speed.

Under the presidency of Augusto Vasconcellos of Portugal, the Assembly's sub-committee on co-ordination of sanctions forged ahead on immediate measures to be employed. It is understood that joint Anglo-French proposals are to be studied.

The special sub-committee of the Assembly's conference on co-ordination, numbers 16 members, as follows: Britain, France, Russia, Poland, Spain, Union of South Africa, Canada, Belgium, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Argentina, The Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.

Benes Makes Plea

After President Eduard Benes had made a speech pleading for further conciliatory attempts to bring peace in East Africa, the Assembly adjourned. It had previously been announced that Albania would join with Austria and Hungary in declining to associate itself with the proposed sanctions against Italy.

Examination of the question of raising the arms embargo regarding Ethiopia and strengthening it regarding Italy was the first business of the Assembly's Sub-Committee of Co-ordination for Sanctions which met for the first time today.

Experts already have had a number of conversations. It has been recommended that key imports should be prohibited. Credits are to be barred, though indeed they have already been refused. Restrictions on Italian exports are also contemplated.

Resolutions of 1921

In the exchange of views there has been constant reference to the Assembly resolutions of 1921 which contain rules for guidance. It is laid down therein that although acts of war are deemed to have been committed against all members, nevertheless the state of war as between members and the aggressor does not exist. In the beginning, at least, efforts should be made to avoid this state of war and to depend on economic pressure for restoration of peace. It is suggested that the date for application of sanctions should be fixed.

Nations are theoretically on the same footing with regard to the aggressor, but for reasons of expediency, certain specific measures may be confined to particular states. If desirable, other states may be provisionally excused from participation, to reduce their losses and embarrassments to the minimum. The principal point is that there shall be a common plan of action and that no country shall take it on itself to proceed alone.

Diplomatic Relations

Withdrawal of ambassadors is envisaged in the 1921 resolution, though consular relations may be maintained. Only in a last resort, it is urged, should foodstuffs be denied to the civilian population. Correspondence with the offending country may be subject to special regulations.

In these proposals there also figures the possibility of effective blockade of the seaboard of the aggressor, though nothing of this nature is contemplated against Italy at present.

In the meantime it is explained in competent circles why it was evidently decided to constitute the committee of every member of the League with [illegible] and Ethiopia. This course [illegible] first

Export Interests Call Conference On War Trading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—A "neutrality with foreign trade" forum to bring business and Government closer together on the moot question of the "trade at your own risk" proclamation that accompanied President Roosevelt's statement on neutrality, today is projected for Oct. 18, following a closed meeting of the Conference of Port Development of the City of New York, widely criticized for its demand early this week that the President rescind his action as costing American trade more than $100,000,000 annually in commerce with Italy.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has been invited to clarify the President's aims and policies before the meeting, and the purpose of the meeting, the official statement said, would be to clear the air and work out possible adjustments with Washington officials.

All Parties to Be There

All foreign traders and leaders in shipping circles—exporters, shippers, manufacturers, terminal operators and steamship companies—are today being called upon to send representation.

Stating that its plan for the general meeting is tentative, to be held in abeyance contingent upon the President's own course, the conference today outlined its position in reference to the federal trade admonition with a retiteration of its original contention that it believes the action not only has "tended to hamper Italo-Ethiopian trade but has weakened, instead of strengthened, America's neutral position and jeopardized all foreign trade."

Depends Largely on President

"The Conference will observe carefully, developments in Geneva, the Mediterranean, foreign capitals and particularly Washington," it

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Law Bars Lifting Embargo By U. S. on Arms to Ethiopia, Even Should League Ask It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — The limit of indirect American co-operation with the League of Nations in its efforts to end the Ethiopian war has been reached until such time as both American public opinion and existing law experience a decided change.

This was made apparent here today by two significant developments concerning the relationship of this country with the European situation.

First, it was definitely explained in authoritative quarters that under the terms of existing laws it will be impossible for the United States to join with the League of Nations in lifting the arms embargoes of its members against Ethiopia while maintaining them against Italy. Reports from Geneva are to the effect that the United States will be requested to take such action.

No League Aid Intended

Second, State Department circles denied emphatically that there was any ground for assuming, as was widely done in today's press, that any aid or comfort to the League was either intended or conferred by the statement which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made last night reaffirming the President's warning against trade with the belligerents.

While it is a well-known fact that strong sentiment exists within the State Department in favor of American co-operation with the League in its efforts to enforce collective action against Italy, it is equally obvious that Mr. Hull and the Administration is scrupulously avoiding any word or deed which would take them outside the strict isolationist policy laid down by Congress in the Neutrality Act.

Aid Only Incidental

If there has been any aid to the League in what has been done, such aid, it is made clear in authoritative circles, has been entirely incidental to the primary policy dictated by Congress of keeping the United States out of war.

Observers are almost unanimous in assuming that the President's proclamation which in effect removed the protection of the American flag from trade with the belligerents in Ethiopia, did clear the way for the application of League sanctions against Italy. That this has been the effect can scarcely be denied. Nor can it be denied that State Department sentiment generally was delighted that this Government had been able to assist the League in this fashion.

Good Effect Hoped For

The hpoe is also strong in the same quarters that the tangible results of such incidental American co-operation with the League will serve to change American public opinion and lead it to a conviction that world peace and its own peace can be assured more effectively through the medium of collective action against an aggressor than it can be the mere policy of isolation and non-entanglement.

But it cannot be emphasized too strongly that Mr. Hull is doing everything in his power to avoid the appearance of stepping outside the confines of the policy laid down by Congress. His statement of last night, issued to counteract the growing impression that the President's warning against trade with the belligerents need not be taken seriously, merely reaffirmed that warning, declaring that it was "based upon the policy and purpose of keeping this country out of war—keeping it from being drawn into war.'

Not to Encourage Trade

"It certainly was not intended to encourage trade with the belligerents," he added.

Mr. Hull backed this up with a reminder to traders that there are far

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British Radio Clamp Shows Dangers in Neutrality Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — There is a fundamental clash between the White House and Congress over the matter of American neutrality in the Ethiopian war that dominates every other aspect of the world crisis.

The cleavage is so important and far-reaching that it may yet involve the nation in serious consequences. The cleavage has existed between successive presidents and successive congresses almost since the World War.

Meanwhile, the United States has embarked once more in the difficult task of maihtaining so-called neutrality, without carefully analyzing what "neutrality" means, without generally recognizing the difference that exists between President and Congress, and for the most part without fully appreciating the sacrifices that the policy entails, or the almost super-human self-restraint which neutrality implies.

First Reaction Is Felt

Already the first "sanction" has been taken, and the first cry of irritation has gone up in the United States. Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate at Geneva was preparing last night to give an American newspaperman a chatty transatlantic radio dialogue presenting Italy's viewpoint in the dispute for American listeners, over the facilities controlled by the British post office, when Great Britain clamped down a censorship.

The facilities of the British post office were withdrawn from the station and the radiocast was abandoned.

Immediately the cry has gone up in American circles against the censorship, re-enforced by the undeniable fact that the Federal Communications Commission has been quietly fighting British quasi-monopoly of transatlantic facilities, and just this week has succeeded in forcing an agreement for a new and independent radio channel to the United States from the Continent.

The point is that this is beginning of the difficulties which it is the lot of a neutral to face. What "neutrality" consists of is really the big point at issue. That is where President Roosevelt and Congress divide. Both have as their ultimate and final objective keeping the United States out of war. But Congress has stood for the "isolationist" attitude, while the President has taken the view that the only effective way to keep the United States out of war is co-operative action with other nations at the outset to prevent war.

The divergence which these two attitudes makes in America's policy toward the Ethiopian crisis is only beginning to be seen. Congress, in

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The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The eleventh installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

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Court Test Looming For Wagner Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Accepting the challenge of United States manufacturers, the National Labor Relations Board today inaugurated its first attempt to enforce the Wagner Labor Act, labor's salvaged stake in the old NRA.

It entered a complaint, which may take it to the Supreme Court, and involve a definite test of the constitutionality of the act under which it is operating, against the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines and the Greyhound Management Corporation, associated interstate bus lines operators.

The complaint charges the dismissal of nine employees at the company's Pittsburgh repair shops, contrary to provisions of the Wagner Act making it an unfair practice to interfere with the right of employees to join labor unions. The charge further alleges a consistent effort on the part of the company to discourage its employees from joining unions and an effort to build up a company-dominated union through financial support to an employees' group competing with the independent union.

The Wagner Act has been declared unconstitutional by the American Liberty League's committee of lawyers, and influential groups of manufacturers have declared their intention to carry any attempt to enforce the act straight to the Supreme Court.

The present complaint against the Greyhound Lines may not necessarily be the one to lead to the Supreme Court test. The Labor Board, when it hears the complaint in Pittsburgh on Oct. 22, may, of course, fail to find the complaint justified, or the lines might choose to accept the findings of the board. But the case is to be heard by the full membership of the board, and if the line should undertake to dispute its findings, the case would almost certainly go through the regular courts to the highest and final authority.

Case Carefully Picked

The complaint is the first move of the board to enforce the Wagner Act against American industry. Considering the constitutional issue involved, the ground was carefully and apparently deliberately chosen. Fully aware of the fact that NRA was voided because it attempted to rest its case on an incident involving a highly questionable application of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, the board has taken its first step against an industry which is unquestionably engaged in interstate commerce. The Greyhound Lines is a transportation enterprise operating throughout a majority of the states of the Union. It is clearly engaged in interstate commerce and its employees in its Pittsburgh shops work daily on buses which operate across state lines.

Should the Wagner Act be held unconstitutional it would be the final blow to what American labor regards as its greatest legislative victory in recent times—the collective bargaining rights asserted in Section 7A of the defunct NRA and reaffirmed in the new legislation sponsored by Senator Robert Wagner, of New York. It was this section which accounted for organzed labor's unfaltering loyalty to the old recovery act and it was because of this section that the American Federation of Labor has continued to support the Roosevelt Administration regardless of numerous and acute causes of friction.

If it is upheld it will mean conclusive defeat for American manufacturers in their long fight to prevent unionizing of their plants. If it is voided it will once more give the manufacturers a free hand in seeking to combat the progress of unionization.

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True Patriotism Exemplified by Samuel

Devotion to Wefare of the Israelites Shown in Three Fields of Service—Books of Samuel and Kings Cover 400 Years—People Taught to Rely on God's Rewards for Righteousness

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Eleventh of 55 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAMUEL combined three types of service: (1) as military leader in a major expedition against the Philistines; (2) as judge, a position gained through his military prowess; (3) as prophet, because of his birth and early experience. He had been dedicated by his mother, before his birth, to the office of Nazirite; and at 12 he was placed in the Temple to minister "unto the Lord before Eli." Here he first heard the call of the Lord and responded in dutiful obedience. Twenty years later he appeared as a prophet, warning the people to turn from their idolatrous ways if they would avoid disaster. Soon after this he assumed leadership in a great victory over the Philistines.

Samuel's native city was Ramah, but he visited the chief cities of the South during his time as judge and ruler. In his later years he shared his office with his two sons, only to see abuses spring up, which ultimately became so distasteful to the people that there arose a clamor for a King, and Saul was anointed by the Prophet.

An Agricultural People

The 12 tribes were still intact. They had by this time become accustomed to the country and were, in the main, prosperous. They were an agricultural people, little given to war—a fact which makes the victory over the Philistines at Mizpeh all the more significant. For it was while a holy feast was in progress there, during which a deeper consecration to God was manifest, that the attack came; and the victory was, to the devoted Prophet, proof of God's immanence and love for His people.

During the period of the Judges, the people were trained to firmly believe that righteousness would be directly rewarded by God, and that disobedience would be followed by disaster; and further, that God's will, made known through prophet and seer, was their law. This represented a type of Theocracy, that is, of government by the will of God, made known to the spiritually-minded prophet.

Political unity of the tribes was established upon this conviction. And this conviction was so deeply grounded among the people that, in a measure, it removed the need for a king. The prophet-judge took his place.

This accounts for the extraordinary career of Samuel, and the complete confidence of the people in the justice of his rule. In I Samuel 7:2-6, we read of the great reformation wrought by this prophet-priest, resulting in an exalted religious and moral status among the people, which made Samuel's victory, marked by the [Ebenezer] stone, of real value to the people. Had they not seen a tremendous victory over their enemies, as proof that God was with them?

The abdication by Samuel of his office as judge, when Saul became king, has been likened to Washington's surrender of the office of Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. The twelfth chapter of I Samuel is called his farewell address, although, as with Washington, it by no means marked the end of his public career.

Samuel continued his career as priest and prophet, doing much to hold the people to their spiritual obligations. To his exhortation, the people responded, bearing witness to his generous, unselfish nature and patriotic life. Unselfish, because he was willing to lay down the robes of office when it became apparent that the people desired a king. Many useful lessons of devotion to the spiritual vision, of unyielding consecration to one's convictions, and of true patriotism, that is, devotion to the welfare of the people, may be learned from this wise and devoted prophet.

Period of Transition

The two books of Samuel were at first but one. They were not written by Samuel, but were named for him because of his prominence in the period of transition from Judges to Kings, which covers about a century, that is, from approximately 1150 to 1050 B. C.

The close relationship between Samuel and Kings is seen in the fact that in both the Septuagint and Vulgate Bibles, Kings appears as the third and fourth books of Kings, the book of Samuel being the first and second. The four books furnish a continuous Israelitish history from the reign of Saul and David to the fall of Judah and the destruction of Jerusalem, a period of more than 400 years. Gratifying confirmation of the historical data contained in these books has been found during the last quarter century in the many discoveries of the archaeologists. And lately, a new discovery near Lachish was found to contain names of the Kings of Judah and a record of events which furnish corroboration of the Bible narrative.

The source of information regarding the history recorded in Kings is probably found in part, at least, in books named in the text itself. Three of these are The Book of the Acts of Solomon (I Kings, 11:41); The Book of the Annals of the Kings of Israel; and the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah, mentioned 15 times. Besides these national annals, the author had a temple chronicle and the written words of the Prophets of Judah and Israel.

Story of David's Reign

The book of Kings covers the most important period of Hebrew history. The story of David's reign, the developments under the wise guidance of Solomon, the impending dangers both from without and within against which the great Prophets so constantly warned the people. The history of four centuries, from David to the Exile, is set down not always chronologically but always with the zest of one who witnessed the events recorded.

And while the book is highly historical, its main purpose lies deeper: to bear witness again to the great fact that Jehovah rewards and protects the faithful, and that disaster is the inevitable result of worshiping gods many, and of disobedience to the will of Him who made heaven and earth. Obedience to the law is followed by temporal well-being; albeit, in such material times, disobedince to the law will be followed by calamity.

The date of 550 B. C. has been assigned to the books. The fact that the lists of rulers of the kingdoms do not always agree as to the period of the reign, shows that different authors had part in the work of compilation.

The underlying purpose of Kings, then, was to show again the reward of the righteous and the defeat of the ungodly, and to reaffirm the great fact that they, the Chosen People, were under divine guidance.

Long Adviser Called Income Tax Evader

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11 (AP)—Counsel for Abraham L. Shushan indicated yesterday that rebates on dredging contracts allegedly paid him by the Standard Dredging Company of New York on New Orleans lakefront improvements were in the nature of political contributions.

Mr. Shushan, close political adviser of the late Senator Huey P. Long, on trial on income tax evasion charges, is president of the Orleans Levee board which negotiated the contracts and the Government claimed that Mr. Shushan received two cents a cubic yard, or about $129,000 on the contracts which he failed to report as income.

The political development appeared during the course of cross examination of C. R. Birch, treasurer of the New York company, who had previously testified that his company paid the $129,000 to Mr. Shushan in rebates on the Shushan Airport construction.

Roosevelt 'Menace' To U. S. Integrity Assailed by Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The Union League Club is out on the battle line today, assailing the Roosevelt Administration policies as the worst peril to the integrity of the nation since the Civil War brought the club into being "as an association of loyal men to support the Government in maintaining the national union."

The declaration of opposition, adopted at a meeting last night, asserts that the club is only fulfilling its purpose to "discountenance and rebuke" every attempt against this integrity when it warns the nation that the acts of the Congress and of the President are an attack upon all three fundamentals established by the Constitution—government for a free people, the rights of such a people, and how those rights should be protected.

Doubtful Legislation

Particularly disturbing to the Union Leaguers is the practice in the present Congress of "passing legislation of more than doubtful constitutionality under the new policy stated by the President, of resolving all doubts in favor of the bill and of disregarding constitutional objections, however reasonable." In this they see a design "to transfer the defense of our liberties" from the Supreme Court to the Congress "and thus to destroy our system of government."

The club holds that the New Deal "attack" upon the Supreme Court—and, indeed, upon the "essential, structural elements" of representative government—is going forward both directly, by a continuing barrage of bills of doubtful constitutionality, and, indirectly, by suggestions that this court, which already has invalidated seven New Deal measures as compared with 60 invalidations in the 144 years of the entire 72 previous congresses, be enlarged to include a majority which would uphold the Administration.

Fails as Deterrant

While "no preceding Congress has ever passed legislation which has met with such speedy condemnation in so many instances," the club finds that "this humiliating succession of solemn judgments" has completely failed as a deterrent.

"What is planned by this is evident," it continues. "Each of these bills has some element of popularity; each has supporters; each has appeal. It is evidently believed that the Supreme Court will either tire of sustaining the Constitution against the continued attacks of the legislative branch or that, if it does continue to do its duty and sustain the Constitution, a public sentiment can be aroused which will permit the passage of amendments already introduced taking away from the Supreme Court the power to hold acts of Congress invalid, and providing in some form that the Congress itself shall be the sole and final judge of the constitutionality of its own acts.

"This, of course, means that we are asked to transfer the defense of our liberties from a court which, for nearly 150 years, has proved itself immune from the gusts of political passion and which has been subservient to no one, to the Congress, the members of which on many occasions have bowed to what they considered the expression of the will of the majority."

Were the plan effected, the club declares, it would wholly subvert the process of constitutional protection of minority rights and set up a rule by "ruthless will of temporary majorities," which, it warns, would be "more cruel and disregardful of the rights of individuals than even a dictator because responsibility is less easily fixed."

"In our country our Constitution protects us," it continues; "our Supreme Court has maintained the Constitution; public sentiment has maintained the Supreme Court, and we have enjoyed the blessings of ordered liberty without license and have been, beyond the lot of any other people, secure in our rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Hoover Declares College Funds In Peril From New-Deal Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 — That eastern "gold" Democrats see eye to eye with Republican leaders on the fiscal policies of the Roosevelt Administration, became clear in agreement shown between Herbert Hoover, G. O. P. head, and John W. Davis, foremost among Democratic "constitutionalists," at a dinner of Leland Stanford University alumni last night.

Mr. Hoover, as principal speaker in a symposium on "The university of tomorrow," took as his premise the state of the nation's universities, and declared that the $9,000,000,000 fund in property and endowments it had taken 300 years to build up was today endangered by national policies which "include a rapidly increasing public debt, based upon bank credit inflation, together with the devaluation of the dollar, which inevitably depreciates the purchasing power of these endowments."

Apprehension Shared

Mr. Davis affirmed that national fiscal and currency policies were undermining the independence of the institutions of higher learning, and declared that he shared Mr. Hoover's "apprehension of the danger that hangs over the universities when unsound governmental policies in finance threaten the resources on which they live."

Other speakers were Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford, and Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, both of whom confined themselves to curricular matters. Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York, presided.

Mr. Hoover's address followed:

Endowment Means Freedom

The American people beyond any other nation have believed in and supported institutions of higher learning. Our people recognize them as the center of training of our youth. They know these institutions preserve and vitalize the cultural, the spiritual and the moral values of our race. Our citizens depend upon them for the inspiration of new and constant research into unexplored fields of thought and science.

Beyond all this, our people know that the very life and organism of these institutions make of them the citadels of freedom.

Among these institutions those of independent endowment have a special place. They are more free to explore new spheres of life and thought; they are more free to experiment in education and research; they especially must discover and establish standards for the whole educational system.

Bond and Mortgage Basis

But there is one point at which they are endangered today. The endowments upon which their life and independence are based are being undermind by our national and fiscal and currency policies. The large proportion of the endowment of this university, as of most independent universities and colleges, consists of trustee securities. Their endowments are invested now in high-grade bonds and mortgages, and they are often restricted to such securities by law. Many state institutions also are partly endowed, and such endowments likewise are invested.

In the nation, there are over nine billions of property and endowments in universities, colleges, hospitals, research laboratories, public libraries, and other welfare foundations. It has required three hundred years to build up this fund, which is the possession of all the people. These educational institutions are attended by the sons and daughters of the people. There is no institution among them today that does not need further funds to perform its beneficent functions and that does not require more every year.

Investments Losing Value

But those policies of our government, including a rapidly increasing debt, based upon bank credit inflation, together with the devaluation of the dollar, inevitably depreciates the purchasing power of these endowments. If the theory of the devaluation of the dollar by 41 per cent should be realized in actual effect, then in the end there would be devaluation of our endowments to the same extent.

Saving the Principal

Already we are experiencing the effects of fear of the consequences of these policies. Every board of trustees in the country is concerned today with this problem. Some of them, where they have the authority, are partially transferring from bonds to common stocks in the hope of saving their principal. Thus they are being forced to speculate. But many endowments are prevented by law from resorting to such a method.

So far the trustees of Sanford University have been able to carry forward with an effective cut in salaries of only 5 per cent. But as a natural result of these government policies there has come an increase in the cost of living, and a reduction in salary can hardly be considered a compensation for that.

Losing Independence

There are three alternatives before these institutions—decrease in activities, resort to the state for support, or more and larger gifts, to make good their shrinking endowments. If our independent institutions shall become dependent upon taxation and therefore on the political government, a large part of their independence will have gone.

This is not criticism of our magnificent state-supported institutions. They have been the first to recognize the value of a large sprinkling of independent universities and colleges in their own protection for such encroachment. That the taxpayer could be brought to make good those inevitable curtailments I have the greatest doubt.

Redistribution

There is the other alternative of more and larger gifts. It would seem that the Government, having chosen to devalue our endowment resources, might make the gates of living more easy of access. If all taxes and the limitations now imposed were removed from gifts and bequests we would receive more of them. If the purpose of the people is to redistribute wealth, I know of no quarter into which such redistribution could flow that would be more advantageous to the people as a whole than into our educational institutions.

Somehow, some way, we cannot allow these institutions to suffer loss of strength. It is from them that must spring the refreshing waters of freedom. It is in them that the nation holds that link of the past to the vision of the future which supports all civilization.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

was designed to put an end to further compromise plans which might delay the sanctions.

London — The British Government prepared to release munitions to Ethiopia at once, following the League action. Parliament was summoned to meet Oct. 22, a week earlier than planned, presumably to deal with the problems arising out of sanctions. The Labor Party had made an urgent request for this early convocation.

The British Post Office last night refused the facilities of a British radio station to relay a speech of Italy's Baron Aloisi to the United States. This action was widely heralded as the "first unilateral sanction."

The War:

Italian Front — Italy's only important battle reported today was against the terrain. Armies of workers struggled with the roads and communication lines that are necessary before the troops can crush further into Ethiopia. These supply lines are still far from completion, an Italian official said.

Yesterday's generally credited reports of the capture of Aksum, Ethiopia's holy city, are now denied. Another series of wild rumors—including stories of Adowa's recapture by the Ethiopians and sundry accounts of fierce fighting—appeared to be without any foundation in fact.

The next Italian objective was said to be Makale, 50 miles south of Adigrat. Reports persist that Italian strategy intends the slow advance from the south, and the invasion from the northeast, to meet at Harar, east of the center. Italy would then be in a possession of a direct line of territory from its Somaliland on the south to Eritrea on the northeast.

The United States:

Washington — Already the cry goes up at the Capitol that the United States is both wavering and divided on the critical matter of its neutrality policy. The White House and Congress are represented as separated by a wide gulf, the President having asked for discretion to indicate the aggressor and to include basic raw materials in the embargo against it. Congress refused permission, and is now dominated by the "isolationist" group as opposed to the "collectivists."

Former Secretary Stimson, in a powerfully worded letter to the New York Times today, called on President Roosevelt for "moral leadership" to resolve this dilemma, and to lead the United States into collective action with the League to preserve peace.

League plans to allow arms for Ethiopia: Page 1.

Clipper—Reaches Midway Island

MIDWAY ISLAND (Via Pan American Airways Radio) (AP)—The Pacific pioneering Clipper plane, on a flight from Alameda, Calif., to Guam, arrived here at 1:38 p. m. (8:38 p. m., E. S. T.) yesterday, to complete an intermediate 1323-mile hop from Honolulu in nine hours.

The big flying boat will hop from here in a day or so for Wake Island and from there will continue to Guam, 6500 miles from Alameda.

G. O. P.—Union League Club Calls to Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Brought into existence 77 years ago by the crisis of disunion, the Union League Club today is rallying to repulse a new attempt "against the integrity of the nation." The move centers upon the policies of the New Deal, which, it holds, would "undermine and overthrow the Constitution of the United States."

Lookouts from this fortress of Republicanism report a plan under way in Washington to render the Supreme Court innocuous, and make the Congress "sole and final judge of the constitutionality of its own acts." The success of the attempt, they warn, will be worse than a dictatorship, for it will mean rule by the "ruthless will of temporary majorities."

The Union League takes to the constitutional war path: Page 2.

Not a Lighthouse—But Cuts the Fog

Courtesy of United States Camera Salon

"U. S. S. Indianapolis," by Russell C. Aikens

Appeal to Youth Made by Brewers In Selling Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Brewers are beginning to complain of the "inroads" made on their business by such "diversions" as automobiles, movies, radio, golf and soft drinks.

And these beer makers, the American Business Men's Research Foundation here reports, stunned by the slowness of the American public in accepting their offerings, propose to add 36,000,000 youth to their patrons in order to achieve a 50,000,000 barrels a year boost in beer consumption.

Statements in recent brewing trade magazines, the research foundation says, indicate that the brewers are disappointed to find that since re-legalization of liquor in April, 1933, 100,000,000 fewer barrels of beer have been sold than might have been expected if the pre-prohibition consumption had been attained.

Directing Publicity

And Schuyler Patterson, publicity director for a brewing association, the foundation points out, asserts that the only way to achieve an annual 50,000,000 barrel boost in beer sales is to put the beverage into the picture of every social and recreative activity of the American people, especially those of youth.

Noting that "beer is entering into competition with new industries as well as rejuvenated older ones," Mr. Patterson, in the Brewers' Journal, lists these trade enemies. Automobiles use up much of the prospective beer buyer's dollar in consumption of gasoline, he finds.

"Diversion Dollar"

Movies, which, he says, "are not, as a rule conducive to beer drinking," use up some more. Radio, he finds, advertises beer's greatest competitors, golf courses take some more of this consumer dollar, and drinks such as coffee, tea, soft drinks and milk cut in further on the beer patronage.

He even finds that "modern vacations are contrary to the spirit of beer."

It is therefore proposed, the foundation says in reviewing the brewers' plans, to capture the patronage and make beer addicts of 36,000,000 young men and women who have come to the age of 18 since 1918 and to launch an immediate drive for a larger proportion of that consumers' dollar—what Mr. Patterson calls "the diversion dollar."

Hauptmann Cost to State Is Set at $162,713

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Lindbergh kidnaping investigation and the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann cost New Jersey $162,713. Hauptmann's trial at Flemington brought bills totaling $125,000, and Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, state police superintendent, recently told a legislative committee the three-year investigation cost his department $37,713. He said this was absorbed in regular state police appropriations.

Joseph Lanigan, Assistant Attorney General, in appearing before the appropriation committee, said the Federal Government spent approximately $800,000 and the New York City police $250,000.

Montana Fossils Fill Time Gap; Throw Light on Human Ancestry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct 11—A collection of 1500 fossil mammals from Sweetgrass County, Mont., which are said to supply the missing link in time sequence between classes of early animals, and which "may cast light in tracing the ancestry of man," has just been brought back by Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, assistant curator of palaeontology at the American Museum of Natural History here. They are typical of a period 50,000,000 years ago.

The expedition was carried on during the last four months by Dr. Simpson, with the aid of Albert C. Silberling, a Montana ranchman, who found the location of the fossils in 1908. Since then the late Dr. James W. Gidley of Washington, D. C., obtained specimens which were placed on view in the National Museum, but the result of the recent expedition is a collection "much larger than any in the world," it was declared.

Specimens Exceptional

"From the point of view of scientific study, it means a discovery of a crucial point in time sequence, as well as of superior specimens," Dr. Simpson told reporters. "It provides a link between the insectivores, of which the hedgehog is an example, and the primates, including apes, monkeys and lemurs."

Dr. Simpson hesitated when it came to announcing conclusions, but emphasized that this discovery of mammal relationships is "crucially important," and one that casts light on all other groups of animals, with the possiblity of revealing whether the ancestry of man traces back to North America or to Africa.

Included in the specimens are about 650 jaws and skulls, he said, explaining that the teeth are the best sources of historic information. Asked whether he had obtained enough pieces to reconstruct an entire animal, he replied in the negative, but added that he would probably be able to reconstruct the head of one.

For Everybody to See

It will take two years to prepare all the material, but a few of the best specimens will be placed on exhibit at the museum soon.

The primates were found in what is "far and away the richest spot for animals of this age," Dr. Simpson added. "It is one of the largest beds of the Gidley quarry, extending for about 150 feet in length and from 10 to 20 feet in width. The section was at that time a swampy place."

Dr. Simpson told of opening a second quarry about 15 miles away from the Gidley. It has been named the Scarritt quarry, after H. S. Scarritt, of New York, who financed the expedition.

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Oklahoma Farm Buildings Improved on Low-Cost Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Pa and the boys on their Oklahoma farm got out their tools one day this summer and braced up the sagging back door that had been bothering Mother for months—well, to be more exact, years. And that started them to "getting at things"; so they decided to screen the back porch and get the wall paper Sis had been wanting for her bedroom.

This picture has been duplicated roughly on 203,000 farms in the State since the beginning of the Better Homes drive. For it has been clean-up day for these rural families ever since their 203,000 roosters (more or less) saluted the dawn on national Better Homes Day, July 15.

The work got under way when farmers agreed to do what they could to fix up their dwellings without spending any money. They were urged to use native materials and home labor. In one county 248 families pledged themselves to "clean up without spending a cent," and before the drive was over 978 families had fallen into the procession.

In the end, a considerable amount of money was spent. C. V. Phagan, farm representative of the Federal Housing Administration, figured that if families once got started on simple improvements, such as leveling and repairing foundations or mending fences, they would get a desire for improvements and perhaps spend more money for permanent conveniences, such as water systems.

And that is the way the plan worked.

A state check-up reveals that more than 800 kitchen sinks with drains have been installed, 3727 back porches and windows have been screened, 323 farms now have hand force pumps and piping for the wells, 1033 farmers have enclosed gardens with new chicken-proof wire fencing, 266 families for the first time are using running water, 2961 houses have each papered a minimum of two rooms.

Despite the slim pocketbook of the Oklahoma farmer, such improvements have been quite possible. Of course, credit facilities which the FHA plan made available to farmers were responsible for a good deal. But that the farmer in the midst of his economic instability has improved his farmstead, is largely due to the Better Homes campaign. "Re-hang the sagging door, nail up the loose timber in the barn, terrace the yard, re-build the old foundation. Do these first. Save the costly investment for the next step."

All this spring, farm agents busied themselves with spreading such ideas and making them practical.

Farming communities were shown, through demonstrations, what could be done with native stone and timber. According to Miss Madonna Fitzgerald, extension economist in home management, 4-H clubs and farm women's clubs did much by helping develop skill to work the material.

Throughout the State the places now classified as "improved farmsteads" testify that Mr. Phagan's prediction was correct. Where once there were cluttered yards and broken-down fences, are farms dotting the Oklahoma prairies with orchards, brooder houses, garages, cisterns, lawn furniture, shrubbery, new barns, croquet grounds and even tennis courts.

Curb on Advertising Over Radio Favored

(Continued from Page 1)

of our statesmanship that this greatest of agencies has been allowed to be reverted and diverted to a commercial end."

Walter Dill Scott, president, Northwestern University, Evanston: "The radio is a monster that may degenerate into displeasing but profitable advertising medium, or it may develop into a great social asset to America. If the commission stands firm to your attitude, the best is sure to be obtained."

W. M. Jardine, president, University of Wichita, Kansas: "It seems reasonable to me that the commission require programs to come up to a certain standard, just as they now require that equipment and finances of broadcasting stations meet certain standards."

Very Lamentable

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean, Barnard College, Columbia University: "I have spent a considerable time in England, and so have had a chance to compare their broadcasting with ours. In spite of a good many bright spots, ours is certainly on the whole very lamentable."

Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president University of Southern California:

"Whom can we depend upon to eliminate the worse than trash that occupies so many hours of every day? This, I suspect, is your job and you have my best wishes in it."

Ray Lyman Wilbur, president Stanford University:

"I agree that we have a long way to go to reach adequate standards of broadcasting in this country."

Amateurs Show Skill in Exhibit; Prints to Travel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Advanced amateur and professional photographers are rivaling the experts of the motion-picture world in the perfection of their art, according to critics who have viewed the salon of the United States Camera Annual in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, which was to have closed today, but has been extended one week. Specimens of the work of these professionals and amateurs, when viewed alongside that of the motion-picture photographer, reveal that there probably is no form of art in the world wherein such tremendous advances have been made in the last few years as in the field of photography.

The exhibition at Rockefeller Center, which is sponsored by Photographic Illustrators, Inc., and Agfa-Ansco Corporation, is confined entirely to "stills," 350 prints representing all types of work being done in this country, in color and in black and white, and covering practically the entire field of photography.

When the show ends here, it will begin a tour of western United States. A duplicate set of the prints will be sent abroad to be exhibited in European cities.

Dajan Ethiopia's Everest

The highest peaks in Ethiopia are in the Simen ranges, northeast of Lake Tana, which culminate in a snow-covered, 15,160-foot peak, Dajan.

Series of Eight Thursday Evening Lectures

October 17th-Dec. 12th incl.

On

Current Events

and

International Affairs

by

LEWIS REX MILLER

Member of the Editorial Board and Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor.

Hotel Somerset, Boston

For further information apply to Miss Berhice Mann, Hotel Puritan.

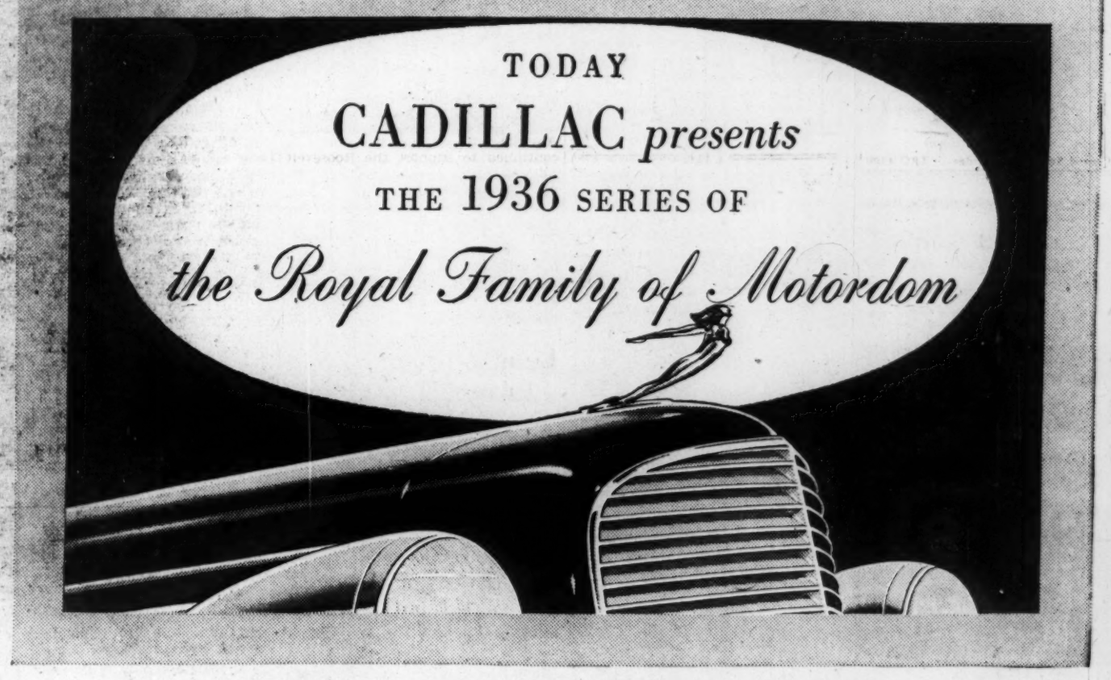
MOTHER'S HELPER

● When you are tired, or extra busy, or the kitchen's hot, or unexpected guests drop in, you will find Prudence Corned Beef Hash the world's best emergency ration—a glorious, hot meal, inexpensive and ready in four minutes. It's different from any other hash—except the finest home-made kind. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

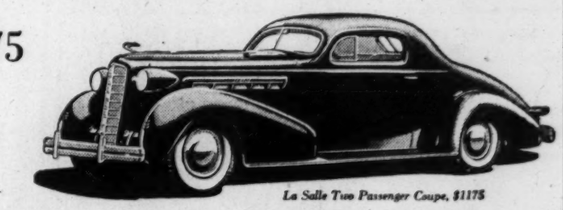


IN THE LOWEST PRICE RANGE SINCE THE DAYS OF THE SINGLE-CYLINDER CADILLAC

Today, the 1936 series of the Royal Family of Motordom—a new La Salle, a new Cadillac, and a new Cadillac-Fleetwood—are on exhibition at our showrooms. Revealing the greatest strides ever made by Cadillac in performance, comfort, safety, beauty and roadability—they also offer the pleasant surprise of startlingly lower prices. In fact, prices start at the lowest point since the days of the single-cylinder Cadillac. You are cordially invited to see and inspect these magnificent new cars. They are certain to prove a revelation.

A FINER, FASTER AND SAFER La Salle $1175

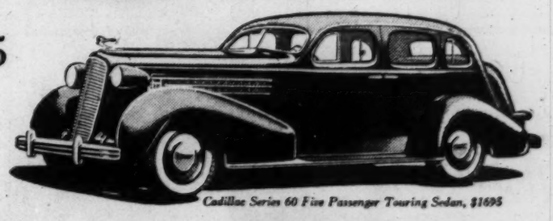
La Salle again heads the style parade! And, within its price field, its leadership is just as decided in all other phases of motor car excellence. Its performance is delightful. Its comfort is superb. And it handles, in all ways, like the thoroughbred it is. There are four body styles—a Coupe; a Convertible Coupe; a Two-door Touring Sedan; and a Five-Passenger Touring Sedan.



La Salle Two Passenger Coupe, $1175

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND FINER Cadillac $1645

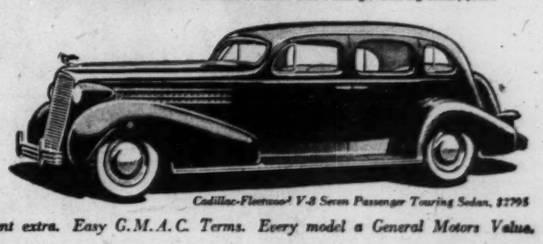
For years, there has been a growing demand for a *personalized* Cadillac—smaller, quicker and easier to handle. The new Cadillac V-8, Series 60, is the answer to that demand. We state, without reservation, that no other car in America is so fascinating to drive. Its speed is whatever you desire. Its balance on the road is unsurpassed. And its comfort is a constant delight.



Cadillac Series 60 Five Passenger Touring Sedan, $1695

AN EVEN MORE LUXURIOUS CADILLAC Fleetwood $2445

The Cadillac-Fleetwood cars are presented in three series—the V-8, the V 12, and the V-16. There are innumerable body styles—all designed and executed with the beauty and artistry for which Fleetwood is world renowned. In all phases of their excellence, the new Cadillac-Fleetwoods mark the closest approach to perfection in the history of the motor car.



Cadillac-Fleetwood V-8 Seven Passenger Touring Sedan, $2795

Prices list at Detroit, and subject to change without notice. Special equipment extra. Easy G.M.A.C. Terms. Every model a General Motors Value.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

U. S. Moves to Strengthen Embargo and Neutrality as Geneva Sanctions Grow

Stimson Sees No Safeguards In Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, asks thinking Americans to consider their country's duty in the present world crisis—and whether that duty is being done—in an appeal for more constructive co-operation to prevent war instead of trying to keep out of war by a limited neutrality policy that involves many dangers.

President Roosevelt is called upon to exercise "moral leadership" in order to "marshal the enlightened sentiment of this country effectively against the spread of this war by the selfish and deliberate actions of a few of our own citizens." His statement is entitled, 'The Dangers of Neutrality," in a letter to the New York Times.

Neutrality Illusions

Americans—overlooking lessons of their own history—cherish illusions about the effectiveness of neutrality measures based on attempted isolation, Mr. Stimson states. As early as 1812, when present-day world ties were in their infancy, the United States became involved in a European war because its trade and rights were menaced on the high seas. By 1917 the rapid increase of communication and transport links had rendered neutrality almost impossible for a great industrial power.

If keeping out of war is to be sought by isolation, then the ban on exports must be almost complete to prevent selfish interests from dragging the nation into war, Mr. Stimson continues. But he places little reliance on attempted isolation. Blows of the belligerents inevitably fall on American ships and nationals, repeating the old cycle of aroused national feeling, injured commercial interests—and war.

Prevention Only Way

"So really the only sure way of keeping America out of war is for the world to prevent war from coming," Mr. Stimson holds. "Of course, that cannot be done by any nation alone. It can only be done by co-operative effort, and that co-operative effort is a most difficult performance. Every kind of co-operation between great masses of men, even inside our own borders, is difficult to organize and control. Manifestly, it is even more difficult when it is a case of collective action in a world composed of many different nations. But it is the only possible way of insurance against war in the modern interdependent world where war has become like a prairie fire and is bound to spread. It must be prevented from starting. If it starts it must be stamped out before it spreads. Wise men all over the world are coming more and more to recognize that fact. No one denies the difficulty of war prevention, but it is the only safety for the world, and such efforts as are being made toward co-operative action to prevent war should meet not with our sneers but with our most earnest hopes for their success. So far as we safely can, we should aid those efforts. Certainly we should not obstruct them. . . .

"We are not entirely disassociated from what is going on in Ethiopia. Both Ethiopia and Italy were parties to the Kellogg-Briand pact which our Government initiated and executed. In that pact both Italy and Ethiopia solemnly renounced 'recourse to war for the solution of international controversies' and agreed that the settlement 'of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin' should be sought only by pacific means. That was a promise made by them to us as well as to each other and, according to the proclamation of our own President, it has been violated. According to the solemn and unanimous verdict of the Council of the League of Nations, it has been violated through the fault of Italy. All the elements for moral leadership for this crisis lie in the hands of the President. He has but to use them in order to marshal the enlightened sentiment of this country effectively against the spread of this war by the selfish and deliberate actions of a few of our own citizens."

The United States faces ill-will in two directions if the neutrality legislation is not broadened to include embargo on export of all materials to Italy that can be used for war, Mr. Stimson indicates.

First, Italy will resent the partial ban on war materials provided for by the resolution rushed through Congress in its closing days. These materials are limited to arms, ammunition and implements of war, Mr. Stimson points out. Congress rejected President Roosevelt's request, also made in 1932 by former President Hoover, to include the broader term, "munitions of war."

Second, League of Nations members who have voted Italy the aggressor and decided to apply economic sanctions, can hardly view in a friendly way the taking over of their former Italian markets by American firms. They would be sacrificing vital national interests to achieve an international objective, while Americans profited in defeating the purpose of sanctions—an economic curb on a disturber of the peace.

U.S. Embargo Proves Limited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 11

STATE DEPARTMENT lawyers have finally decided that when Congress used the phrase "implements of war" in writing the neutrality resolution, it imposed a restriction on the President and his Secretary of State which prevents them from prohibiting shipments of cotton, copper, trucks and similar articles to belligerents.

Since America's actual exports of arms and ammunition are relatively small and to Italy insignificant, the net effect of the neutrality resolution greatly shrinks in importance.

In announcing the terms of the embargo, Mr. Roosevelt included only the direct arms and ammunition comprised in the list composed by the Munitions Control Board, but it was thought the list might later be extended. Competent lawyers, however, it is now learned, have decided that it would be extremely doubtful if such an interpretation could be upheld before a jury; although admittedly in modern warfare secondary supplies are as important as arms and ammunition.

In a letter to the New York Times today, Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, points out that the phrase "munitions of war" was originally urged by both President Hoover and President Roosevelt when Congress first considered the matter, instead of the more restricted phrase, "arms, ammunition or implements of war."

Mr. Stimson, himself an international lawyer of repute, points out the limited scope of the "implements of war" phrase.

Man in the Street Is Eager To Keep the U. S. Out of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11—Three thousand miles of talking about Ethiopia—for many of the local leaders who boarded President Roosevelt's special train were greatly interested in the mounting crisis—climaxed by talks with representatives of great exporting interests on the Pacific coast, have led to these conclusions:

There is overwhelming sentiment against American involvement in an Ethiopian or European crisis, however greatly people sympathize with Ethiopia, and men-in-the-street are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices to block the trade-route to war.

FOB Sidewalk

Leading exporters here say: "We don't expect to get fat off a war. We absolutely do not want the American Navy to protect American shipping in danger zones. We would, however, like to be allowed to sell anything we can to anybody, FOB sidewalk, San Francisco."

If many representative statements are to be credited, the American people have no desire to reassert the doctrine of the freedom of the seas. They recognize quite clearly that this doctrine led to involvement in the late war. They are therefore prepared to participate in "passive sanctions" against an aggressor.

No British Chestnuts

But they are just as strongly opposed to co-operating directly in a political sense with Great Britain and the League powers in punishing Italy. They cannot get out of their heads the suspicion that it is Great Britain's imperial interests which are directly involved, and the phrase "pulling Britain's chestnuts out of the fire" looms ubiquitously in all conversations. Nevertheless, they suport the imposition of the arms embargo, and President Roosevelt's crucial declaration that Italy and Ethiopia are at war. They do not object to this form of assistance to the League of Nations.

These conclusions, set down by necessity in positive form, are the result of many conversations. In San Francisco they are given added point because here is located the most influential if not the largest Italian colony in the United States.

Behind San Francisco, too, is the hinterland from which vast American exports of copper are drawn; exports which in recent years have gone in large volume to Italy. In southern California are the oil fields which already are feeling the stimulus of Italian buying.

See Hole in the Fence

And what does San Francisco say? Representatives of a wide range of exporters, in their trade associations, are responsible for the conclusion that the arms embargo is being accepted for what it is worth, and that demand for assertion of the freedom of the seas is no longer a united business platform.

Yet San Francisco feels the effects of the war. The local Italian colony seems to be overwhelmingly pro-Fascist, and zealously in support of Il Duce. While such things are hard to trace, local authorities think that some financial assistance has gone from wealthy residents here to the Italian state, and it is said that a great San Francisco bank, founded by a prominent Italian, has a quantity of Italian securities in its portfolios.

Ship Line Suffers

Moreover, an Italian steamship line here conducts a flourishing trade with Italy, and has already suffered materially from the embargo and the catapulting insurance rates for shipment through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean. Shipping authorities say that there has been a noticeable reluctance to ship on this line, whether as a sympathetic embargo or as the result of insurance rates.

But Pacific Coast copper, which is mined partly in Nevada and partly in Arizona with big smelters in Tacoma, Wash., where not only American but Chilean and Peruvian copper is sent for smelting, stands directly in the line of contraband if the war situation thickens.

Looking Ahead

Should copper be declared contraband by a British or League sanctioned blockade, substantial interests along the coast would be affected.

But if their representatives are to be believed, they would accept such action as in inevitable war risk, and would not call upon the American Government to force their goods through the blockade.

Some long-staple Californian and Arizona cotton falls in a similar category, together with much southern California petroleum.

As to the American embargo itself, exporters here do not take it very seriously.

Way Round Embargo

They point out that there is nothing to prevent shipments to third-parties, and they believe the "F. O. B. sidewalk" doctrine to be much more efficacious.

This professed attitude, which is being freely advanced by a number of spokesman, illustrates how radically sentiment has changed since 1914-1917. But, of course, stresses have only just begun to operate.

Export Interests Call Conference On War Trading

(Continued from Page 1)

continues, "and its action will depend largely on what course the President pursues with regard to a general trade admonishment or an unequivocal embargo of all materials against Italy.

"The Conference is thoroughly in accord with the President's aim to maintain our neutrality at any cost. But the Conference questions his method of maintaining this neutrality.

"While the Conference policy is neutrality with foreign trade, the Conference members are ready to forego the foreign trade to safeguard the neutrality. But the time is not yet here for that step, and already the President has taken premature action."

Calls Action Ill-Advised

Indications that the port conference protest represented neither unanimity of membership nor consultation with it in the regular manner came today from George F. Mand, president of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce and a director of the conference. In a letter to W. J. L. Banham, chairman of the conference, Mr. Mand resigned his directorship, because the "aggressive action in the name of the conference" was taken "without consulting even its board of directors."

"Had I been invited to vote on the protest which went forward," he states, "I should have opposed such action, because no matter how much the Port of New York needs business, our American public is for peace at any cost, and President Roosevelt's action is designed as one of the many measures that must be taken to establish the neutrality demanded by his fellow Americans.

Peace of Nation Comes First

"No matter how well intended, no criticism of his action will be tolerated, and it is pretty short-sighted to assume the needs of any port can be permitted to cloud the skyline of peace."

Meanwhile, warning was coming from other quarters of the national necessity for guarding against the danger of economic fronts becoming military fronts.

Alfred E. Smith joined his voice to the support of American peace policies in a nationwide radiocast last night, in which he stressed that trade wars, battles between exports of goods and between currencies were "the prelude to most wars."

"Peace cannot be preserved by talk alone," he said. "Patriotism, prosperity and love of justice are a sure sign of our virility and greatness, but they are also emotions and elements that lead easily to war in time of war unless we have the will to peace.

Mere Talk Not Enough

"Peace cannot be preserved by talk alone. If we are to have it we shall need a fierce determination and a keen wisdom. We must be vigilant enough to prevent any sniping from our own economic frontiers upon the interest of other peoples. We must realize that propagandists exist not merely in other countries but also in our own.

"Our will to peace can only be effective if we couple it with cool, calm thinking and action."

Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church called upon the radio audience to "speak out now in a determination to prevent war now."

"Today," he said, "is the time to create a will to peace that will not be swept away by war crises that may sound within the next six months."

British Radio Clamp Shows Neutral Danger

(Continued from Page 1)

the closing days of the session, passed legislation putting a narrow and limited list of implements of war under an embargo.

Isolationist Idea Prevails

Congress followed its "isolationist attitude" and insisted that the embargo should fall upon both parties to a war alike regardless of right or wrong in the matter. This action was taken over the expressed desire of the State Department and the President to give discretion to indicate the aggressor.

Furthermore, President Roosevelt, like President Hoover before him, urged that a much wider group of articles be included in the list.

He wanted "munitions of war" included, which means such secondary articles as meat, cotton, motor-trucks, while Congress limited it to "implements of war," which is a restricted term, already showing itself to be ineffective as applied to Italy.

Just What Is Neutrality?

This was the theoretical background of an action by Congress now brought into appalling seriousness by the emergence of a specific case in which 51 nations of the world have arraigned Italy as an aggressor, and branded it with the unpardonable crime of dropping sparks into the powder keg of another World War.

It is under these circumstances that America has begun at last to debate what "neutrality" really means, like a man doing a cross-word puzzle after the time bomb has begun to tick.

Take the "isolationists" first. They at present dominate Congress, just as they did in 1914. Their leaders are high-minded, conscientious men, like Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

The Hearst Fringe

They have a anti-European, quasi-jingoistic fringe led by William Randolph Hearst, but even that Chauvinist has been notably subdued by the lesson of the World War, and so far, at any rate, has forgotten his old demand for the "freedom of the seas."

Their idea of neutrality, as expressed in congressional debates is to treat all warring powers meticulously alike without regard to which is attacker and which attacked. If England should fight Italy they would treat England just as they treat Italy, cutting off implements of war from each. It can not be stressed too strongly that it is the view of this group which is embodied in the United States Neutrality Act at present.

Hull no Isolationist

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in making his "trade at your own risk" statements is modifying them to meet this requirement although he, like President Roosevelt, does not believe isolationist neutrality is practical.

Isolationism breaks down at one critical point, and has tried, and failed in the past both to keep America out of the War of 1812, and 1917: it breaks down because the very elements that chiefly support it likewise insist on the right of Americans to carry on trade with belligerents.

Foretaste of Sanctions

In the Congressional debate on neutrality, just concluded, is was promised specifically, for example, that exports of cotton would not be shut off in the event the Neutrality Act was applied. Inevitably trade with one side or another in a war brings the retaliation of the other side. Isolationism breaks down.

America has had a foretaste of "sanctions" in the radio incident at Geneva; if the Mediterranean situation takes a more serious turn League sanctions will inevitably be applied against American shipments of supplies now going to Italy. So-called "neutrality" in those circumstances is apt to lead to war almost as quickly as taking sides in the original dispute.

Seek Collective Action

Contrasted with the isolationists are the collectivists. They believe the world is too small for America to avoid being blown aloft with all the other nations if the powder keg explodes. They indorse collective action for peace.

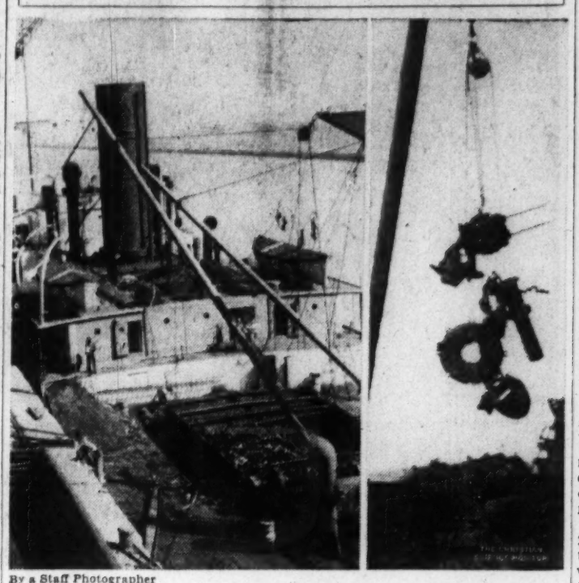
Secretary Hull is of their number as was Henry L. Stimson and Frank Kellogg before him, and because he sees, better than most, the long line of inevitable "incidents" that are certain to grow out of America's present ambiguous neutrality law, he erects the goal of quick peace as the paramount object of American foreign policy.

Trouble May Come Later

The difficulty for Mr. Hull will arise if and when England and the League powers become embroiled with Italy. President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull will then have no alternative. They must maintain "neutrality" and apply the same treatment to the League powers as to Italy.

Friends of the League powers must consider this aspect of the matter carefully when they demand that all exports to Italy be now cut off, under the neutrality law. If this is to be the interpretation of the law, then it must be applied similarly against England, and the other League powers, if the conflict spreads. It is the possibility of creating such a precedent as that which bothers Mr. Hull at present at every step.

Sinews of War From U. S.



By a Staff Photographer

Scrap Iron Emphasizes Embargo Problem

Vessels, Heavily Laden With the Stuff Out of Which Armaments Are Made, Have Cleared From American Ports. Scrap Iron, Important for Nations Possessing No Ferrous Raw Materials of Their Own, Is Not Covered in the List of "Munitions" Export of Which Is Specifically Prohibited

Law Bars Lifting Embargo By U. S. on Arms to Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

greater profits for them in established, peaceful world conditions than in such "risk and temporary trade as they might maintain with belligerent nations."

In other words, his plea to American traders to refrain from trading with Italy or Ethiopia is based on a practical appeal to their long-range interests rather than on the ground that their continued insistence on trade with Italy might interfere with the League's program of sanctions against that country. The effect may be the same, but Mr. Hull keeps his feet on ground which he can defend before Congress and before the predominant isolationism of American public opinion.

Dashed Fond Hopes

Because he has tried so hard to keep on safe ground, the general disposition to interpret his latest statement as an effort to aid the League cause acute unhappiness through the corridors of the old State Department building today.

The statement was issued within 24 hours after a press conference at the Department of Commerce at which Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, offered to give tacit indorsement to the theory that the taken too seriously as regards trade with the belligerents need not be taken too seriously as regards etrade with Italy—a large consumer at the moment of American motor trucks, scrap steel and petroleum products.

Issued in the form of a reply to questions, the State Department communiqué containing Mr. Hull's observations on this thesis follows:

The Hull Statement

As I said to you gentlemen heretofore, the language of the President's statement has thoroughly well-defined meaning and every person should be able to grasp its meaning and its implications. Technically, of course, there is no legal prohibition—apart from the proclamation governing the export of arms—against our people entering into transactions with the belligerents or either of them.

Had Only Peace Motive

The warning given by the President in his proclamation concerning travel on belligerent ships and his general warning that during the war any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk were based upon the policy and purpose of keeping this country out of war—keeping it from being drawn into war. It certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents.

For Long-Range View

Our people might well realize that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries and that the sooner the war is terminated the sooner the restoration and stabilization of business in all parts of the world, which is infinitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about.

This speedy restoration of more full and stable trade conditions and relationships among the nations is by far the most profitable objective for our people to visualize, in contrast with such risky and temporary trade as they might maintain with belligerent nations.

I repeat that our objective is to keep this country out of war.

Improved Roads Make Mexican Travel Safer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Motor travel between Mexico City and the American border, where the National Highway connects with American trunk highways, is safe and fairly comfortable, it is announced by the National Highway Commission. Widening of the mountain sector has been finished and rapid progress is being made in surfacing. The rainy season in the lowlands of the Valles-Tamazunchale district is about ended. Paving has been completed from Neuvo Laredo (across the Rio Grande from Laredo, Texas) to El Limon, a distance of 558 miles, with all bridges and culverts finished.

From Mexico City, north, the paving has been finished to beyond Xhita, Hidalgo State, a distance of 120 miles.

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"Sweeten it with Domino"

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Ethiopian Dollar Wears Curls of Maria Theresa

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—It's a long way from Vienna to Ethiopia, but Maria Theresa is right there. In both places! And especially in Ethiopia.

In Vienna you see a statute of her sitting on a high, majestic throne surrounded by her generals and councilliors in suitable poses, which is appropriate, for it was she who made Austria great. But it is surprising that in wildest Ethiopia where bushy haired men never heard of Austria you do business with Maria Theresa's thaler. And with it alone. No other money is accepted. It's coin of the realm.

If you buy an ox or ivory tusk or shield of rhinocerous hide from a dark savage in the remotest mountain fastnesses you must pay him in big, beautiful, silver thalers, bearing Maria Theresa's image. If her curls have been flattened out by time, her full flowing bodice become frayed, a diamond been effaced from her diadem or a pearl erased from the brooch over her right shoulder, your spear-carrying tribesman will refuse to take the coin. And you only lose time arguing with him. He knows how the Empress should dress, what her coiffeur is and what jewels she wears and he wants her just that way. Otherwise he will keep his ox.

Current for 150 Years

These fine coins made a great hit in Africa on their appearance and have been in demand for 150 years. They were launched at the time of the American Revolution, and are still going very strong. Every one bears the date 1780. On the "tail side" is a splendid Austro-Hungarian double eagle. The Austrian has long since forgotten not only the coin, but even the word, thaler, yet it is hoarded under crude mats in mud huts by African pagans. Kings may come and queens may go, but the Ethiopians stick to their Maria Theresa.

In the lands over which she ruled crowns, pengos, schillings, lei, dinars, zlotys and lires have effaced every remembrance of the great Empress's money, and a Tyrolese peasant wouldn't know what to do with it, even though it bears the word Tyrol, but a half-clothed Galla serf, who dares not leave his master's land without special permission, is familiar with Austrian money.

When Kitchener made his expedition against the African city of Khartoum in 1884—when the English general, Napier, in 1868 pierced into Ethiopia to free captured missionaries—when the Italian Army invaded Ethiopia in 1895, they all had caravans of donkeys laden with Maria Theresa's thalers, with which to purchase many different kinds of useful things.

Still Sovereign

The coins have disappeared from Europe, Algiers, Tunis, Egypt and lower East Africa, where they once held sway, and now remain sovereign only here. There is an official Bank of Ethiopia which makes fine looking paper money and sparkling coins, and once silver dollars were struck with the image of the great Ethiopian Emperor Menelik, but these are all rejected because outside the capital the people say "We want Maria." And in this matter their will is supreme. Absolute democracy prevails. The little man is despot. And it's Maria or nothing if you want to do business with him.

There are no Maria Theresa pennies, dimes and nickels—at least not here. There are, however, silver quarters and half dollars called roups and alads, a tiny little silver coin worth one sixteenth of a thaler called tamoun and a copper beza, worth half a tamoun. These bear Ethiopian effigies of various sorts, and on one side of each of them is a lion carrying a banner. This lion is the official Ethiopian ensign and it is in his right paw that King Lion carries the red, yellow and green. However, in some strange way, a left-footed lion got onto one issue of the roups or quarters and most provincials refuse to accept it. In a country where lions abound, every child knows they don't go about waving banners with their left paws.

Tails Do Count

On some coins the King of Beasts is represented with a straight tail and in others, of identical value, with a long, challenging tail curled over his back like a whip with a tassle on it. The Ethiopians prefer the straight-tailed coin. And that puzzles me, for all the lions I have encountered in the woods of Addis Ababa carried their tails up over their backs and waved them at me as I passed.

In traveling throughout the country one must be ready for many monetary surprises. In some places the people want only copper bezas, others accept only the tiny tamouns or dimes, and still others recognize only roups. There are communities in which the people demand shiny new coins but most provincials prefer faces that are old and a little worn. Brand new money usually arouses suspicions.

This tendency of primitive peoples in unsettled lands to accept only hard cash is quite prevalent. In the Turkey of the Sultans, practically all business was done with gold coins, throughout the whole of the Balkans paper money was rejected for a long time and for more than a decade after the creation of an independent Albanian state, only silver and gold coins from other lands were used. People even in the most remote places have a way of finding and knowing sound money.

Hindrance

This necessity of paying Ethiopian natives in Maria Theresa dollars often proves a hindrance to business. First because they are so heavy. To carry through an extensive business transaction in the interior one may have to take a score of mules along just to carry the money.

Besides, it is not always easy to procure the required amount of silver coins. They are hoarded throughout the country and in times of uncertainty people give them up reluctantly, so their price goes up just when they are most needed and that places still another burden on trade.

Ethiopia is a land of tiny purchases, so most people very seldom get Maria Theresas into their hands. They use only the smallest coins. Goods are sold in the open market from mats on the ground. No scales are used but the commodities are placed in tiny piles, worth a penny or two each. The buyer pours a pile or two in a corner of his toga and his buying for the day is finished. It is stated that a family can live on an American dollar a month. But my interpreter insists that he needs 40.

'Young Farmers' for British Columbia Start From England

London News Agency

London Entertains Group of 50 Children Before Their Sailing

Prince of Wales Sends Greeting and Best Wishes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—First fruits of the appeal made by the Prince of Wales last year for funds to start a settlement for British children on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Can., were seen here on Sept. 12 when 40 youngsters, "freed from the fetters of slumdom," were entertained prior to starting for their new homes.

The children are all under 10 years of age. The majority are from depressed areas around Newcastle-on-Tyne. They proceeded by steamer via Montreal to Fairbridge Farm School, Vancouver Island. They are to live with other children under the care of matrons in country surroundings in the attractive Cowichan Valley. They are to receive ordinary school education until old enough to start work on the farm.

The Prince of Wales sent a message to Mr. W. A. McAdam, the London agent general for British Columbia, who was entertaining the children, wishing "a good journey to Canada and all possible success."

League Plans to Lift Ethiopian Arms Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

petent to give binding instructions to League members. Each remains sovereign. If the committee had been limited to certain members of the League those left outside would in no way be committed by its findings.

There is, however, an aspect of the task of the Committee—or Conference—which is favorable to Italy. While each nation is theoretically to judge of its own duties under the Covenant, this freedom has been virtually surrendered in deference to the desire for collective sanctions. There is no doubt that Britain would proceed faster and farther than other countries were she acting alone. Yet she wishes to do nothing without full approval of the fellow members of the League.

Can Make Its Own Rules

Another consideration is that since the Committee is independent, it can make its own rules. This facilitates moves for the ultimate co-operation of Germany, the United States, Japan, Brazil and other nations outside the League.

The question arose whether Austria, Hungary and Albania, which definitely disassociate themselves from sanctions, should be excluded from the new organ. Logically, this course had merits, but it was not pushed.

Aloisi Goes Home As League Applies Unified Sanctions

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GENEVA, Oct. 11—Baron Pompeo Aloisi and six other members of the Italian delegation to the League of Nations left Geneva today at the very moment when the League's noose of sanctions began to tighten in an effort to strangle the war between Italy and Ethiopia.

Baron Aloisi's departure was accorded a rigid and solemn Fascist salute by a group of Italians at the railroad station.

When other League delegates heard Baron Aloisi had packed up and gone they asked of each other: Is this departure a forerunner of Italy's resignation from the League in protest against the condemnation? Will Baron Aloisi and his aides come back?

The Baron himself gave no inkling of what he thought the answers might be. An authoritative source said he probably did not know himself and would not know until after he had reported to Il Duce.

The Italian delegate to Geneva was to have broadcast an appeal to the American public for understanding of Italy's position, but the British Post Office refused to relay his voice across the Atlantic. The program was called off.

Hungarian Economics Based on Italian Pact, Budapest Banker Says

BUDAPEST, Oct. 11 (AP)—"It would be impossible from a business viewpoint for Hungary to participate in economic sanctions against Italy," was the statement made by Gustav Kadar, managing director of the Hungarian Discount Exchange Bank in an interview today.

"The present Hungarian economic system is based on an Italo-Austrian-Hungarian trade agreement which assures for wheat and other agricultural products prices which could not be obtained under any other arrangement. This pact is the basis of present-day Hungarian agriculture.

"To repeal this pact would upset the economic life of Hungary because without the agreement the Government would have to pay subsidies to agriculture as it did before the triangular understanding. The nation would be unable to bear this burden because the taxpayers are exhausted.

"The Italian and Austrian wheat purchases are the very foundation of the Hungarian agricultural system. Italy is also a great purchaser of cattle, oils and seeds, for which we could find no other market except at a great financial sacrifice.

"On the other hand, Italy supplies Hungarian industries with important raw materials, such as artificial silk, yarn and hides. By another three-nation agreement, Germany sends coal to Italy, and Italy sends industrial and raw material to Hungary, while Hungary in turn sends agricultural products to Germany.

"Another aspect to be taken into account in consideration of sanctions is the situation of Hungary's creditors. If Hungary were unable to sell to Italy, it would be unable to pay as much on its obligations as its creditors have the right to expect."

How Nations Voted On League Sanctions

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Oct. 11

THE lineup of the League nations toward sanctions against Italy, exclusive of combatants, follows:

Against Sanctions—Austria, Hungary and Albania.

Reservations—Switzerland (against military sanctions).

Absent at Vote—Paraguay, Salvador, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Germany.

For Sanctions—Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Irish Free State, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, U. S. S. R., Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (which made military reservations), Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sons of Ethiopia's Minister to London Ready to Join Colors

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Two sons of the Ethiopian Minister to London shopped for gas masks and other military accoutrements yesterday—at last having gained their father's permission to join the colors of their native Ethiopia.

The youths—Joe, 23, and Ben, 22—sons of Dr. Adjaz Wargneh C. Martin, sail for Addis Ababa Oct. 15 on their first trip home in 11 years.

"The last time I was in Addis Ababa there were no roads and no palace, and only a single ramshackle old car," said Joe. "I am keen to see what the city looks like now."

Educated at the Trent School and then at Loughborough College at Leicestershire, the two handsome but shyly reserved youths speak English with polished accents.

'Let Us Think Peace,' Smith Urges Nation

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith called upon the nation last night in a radio address to exert a "will to peace."

"We must guard against the danger of economic fronts becoming military fronts, for this is the prelude to most wars," the former Governor of New York said in a world peace ways program.

In his prepared appeal, Smith pleaded, "Let's think peace. Let's take all necessary steps to insure it. Let us end for all time the mad and futile way of war for settling differences. . . .

"After a nation gets into war, there is no use to talk about peace. Then, people are branded as unpatriotic or get slapped into jail. Then, it is to late: but now, while our country and a few other countries are still calm and collected, we can and should direct all our energies and efforts toward peace."

Australian Rabbits Find Varied Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Statistics show that last year 508,747 cwt. of rabbits, worth £576,020, were imported into the United Kingdom, and of these £511,827 worth came from Australia.

Commonwealth figures show that in 1933-34 8,577,891 pairs of rabbits and hares were exported, 8,309,978 pairs going to the United Kingdom. Australia also sends rabbits to the United States, Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malta, Belgium, France and Panama.

Imposition of a proposed heavy British tariff to protect the rabbit-trapping industry would naturally have a serious effect on the frozen rabbit trade of Australia.

Deputies Who Shot Woman In Raid Held for Murder

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., Oct. 11 (AP)—The seven Union County deputy sheriffs, whose raid on the home of John Crempa in Terrill Road ended in the killing of his wife, Sophie, on Sept. 26, were held without bail for the grand jury yesterday on murder charges.

They were arraigned before police recorder William R. Buckley in the presence of Crempa's daughter, Kamelia, 19, his son, John, 17, other members of the family and numerous angry neighbors whose mutterings rose in the courtroom when they saw the seven men.

Roumania Moves Farther Toward Church Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The question of religious intolerance in Roumania is once more vividly in the public eye, but to the satisfaction of those who are fighting for religious freedom, tolerance has made another step forward.

In a northern Bessarabian village recently, 15 gendarmes under the command of a lieutenant used their arms against a group of peasants massed about their local priest, who is charged with opposing application of the new church calendar.

The second volley of shots fatally injured four peasants and wounded others. Thousands of peasants came to the rescue and a battle ensued. More troops came, resulting in further casualties on both sides.

Press Defends Liberty

In an attack against this extreme measure, the Bucharest press pointed out that according to the Roumanian Constitution, man has the right to worship when, where and whom he will, and that this regrettable incident should serve as another warning that man cannot be driven to worship according to a standard type.

Despite the submission on the part of the great majority of the Orthodox (state) church leaders to adopt the Roman Catholic calendar in accordance with a decision of the Holy Synod a few years ago, many of the older generation, especially in the outlying districts of Bessarabia, continued to celebrate the holy days of the church in accordance with the ancient calendar.

Priests Expelled

Many country priests were expelled for their defiance. The peasantry followed them, and in many places they formed independent groups and became known as the "Old Stylers."

Representatives of the various communities who resisted application of the new calendar met recently in the village of Albinetz, where the trouble took place. Their influence later proved so strong that peasants for miles in all directions attended in mass to offer their services to their priest leader.

As the result of a special commission sent from Bucharest by the Government, the attack on the part of the gendarmes was condemned. The officer in charge when the shooting took place has been suspended from service. This was received with great satisfaction.

Protestants Advance

The so-called "Sects," principally Baptists and Adventists, have made sufficient progress in recent years to alarm certain state church leaders, but these appear on the way to enjoy more and more freedom.

Two of Roumania's most tolerant political leaders, Foreign Minister Nicolas Titulescu and Dr. Juliu Maniu, former Premier, on several occasions have condemned religious intolerance as destructive to internal unity and most embarrassing in external relations. The attitude of both the press and the general public is held to indicate that tolerance will have more weight in the future.

Japan's 'Fish à la Boiled' Lures Sign-Reading Tourist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—One of the milder diversions open to an American or Englishman in Japan is to search out street signs and notices written in English—supposedly. There is considerable mental exercise in deciphering some of them.

In the immediate vicinity of my home are a "dray cleaning" establishment—easy enough to identify. A "raundry" and "restlant" are a bit more difficult, until one recalls that the Japanese are unable to distinguish between the letters R and L.

It is extraordinary how many unconsciously humorous effects can be achieved by the substitution of either of these letters for the other. There was the eloquent prospectus in faraway Sado Island which promised a "gland" view of the cliffs and the seashore. There was the humble shop that offered bicycles "to rend."

But I think the prize for transpositions of R and L goes to the proprietor of the shop which offered "Fulish Butter" for sale. Here the process of modification had been carried rather far. A vowel had been inserted, r had been shifted to l, and e had somehow been metamorphosed into i. With these keys one could realize that "fresh butter" was actually being offered.

Fish à la Boiled

The menu of a provincial restaurant is often worth studying. The leading eating-house of Niigata offered its patrons, among other things, "toasted jam," "stewed of beef," "fish à la boiled" and "beef of pork," together with a beverage which was described as "Princess of Merry."

The results of a more or less strictly literal rendering of a Japanese sign into English by a translator who possesses no knowledge of the latter language are also not infrequently surprising. I was probably not the only foreign traveler who, while wandering through the beautiful rose forest, near Japan's most popular summer resort, Karuizawa, derived a bit of additional pleasure from the following neatly printed sign:

"Being this state forest opened for the public pleasures, to perpetuate natural scenery, ladies and gentlemen are wanted to take care of the following inadmissible articles: to injure trees, to collect plants and stones, to neglect to take care of fires."

A smaller neighboring resort advertised its charms in the following terms:

"Ladies Has Fits Upstairs"

"The oson of the forest.

"The emachinaon of the mineral spring."

"Oson" was easy. But I am still puzzling as to what "emachinaon" stood for. Imagination, enchantment, imagery? One guess seemed as good, or as bad, as the next one.

Old-time residents of Karuizawa remembered and regretted the vanished sign of a local tailor: "Foreign ladies has fits upstairs."

Probably an expert in Japanese could point out how some psychological differences between East and West find their reflection in these quaint renderings. And no doubt the few foreigners who reach the stage of being able to write the complicated Japanese language, with its double alphabet and its formidable array of puzzling Chinese characters, all make mistakes which are equally amusing to Japanese readers.

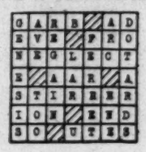
Senators' Ruling On Court-Martial Awaits Conference

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Senator F. Ryan Duffy of Wisconsin, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said today it would be several months before a ruling is made in the case of Oberlin Carter, former army captain, seeking to clear his name of the stigma of a court-martial verdict returned in 1898.

Senator Duffy said he would consult with the two other members of the committee, Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana and Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, "before or during the next session of Congress." Senator Duffy conducted a hearing yesterday alone.

Carter, who served a five-year sentence at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., after his conviction by court-martial, contended that the findings of the military tribunal were the result of collusion. Charges were brought in connection with his labors as engineer directing the construction of a harbor at Savannah, Ga.

Solution to Junior Crossword



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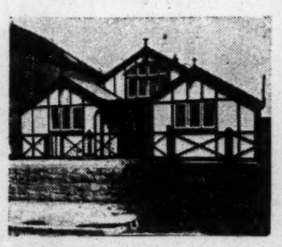

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BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

BARROW
STORES—CAFÉ
BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Boston Day... Fin. Com., Building, Walks, Patrol...

(Continued from Page 1)

Christopher J. Carven, Commissioner of Public Works.

In this letter Mr. Carven took all responsibility for the order, saying that it was routine work, and he wished to have the tunnel entrance repaired before the large racing traffic passed through.

He denied any violation of city laws because he said the paving would cost less than $1000 (he estimated $750). In the letter Mr. Carven admitted that the Mayor had previously refused to allow a $1200 contract for the same job to be signed until it had been advertised.

Mayor—His Dolan Case Activities Held Boomerang

The Finance Commission's salvo directed at Mayor Mansfield followed close upon the heels of the Mayor's accusation last night that the Commission was hindering the city legal department's probe of the Dolan case.

The Mayor said that the commission had flatly refused to turn over copies of testimony and certain evidence which it had obtained during its own investigation of the tunnel land takings last winter.

Previously the Mayor charged that the Governor had altered the membership of the Finance Commission in order to protect former City Treasurer Edmund T. Dolan from further investigation. Reputedly because of the Governor's action, the Mayor turned the investigation over to the city legal department.

Building—New Federal Structure Plan Opposed

Differing opinions were being recorded today regarding the proposed new $5,000,000 federal building for Boston.

Andrew H. Peterson, director of WPA housing, said that though he would not press the matter strenuously, he thought it would be a good idea. Centralization would be the chief advantage. He pointed to Massachusetts state building at Nashua Street as an example.

The idea originated with Frank H Foy, state director of the National Emergency Council.

Chief need for the building, according to Mr. Peterson, was the belief that the PWA would be permanent.

However, violent objections and disagreements came from three directions. Said the National Economy League:

"This is another manifestation of New Deal minds, unbalanced by a three-year spending spree. The building would take about two years to build. And by that time we shall hope to see the new-deal agencies on the wane."

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange officials said that 40 per cent of Boston's office property is non-income producing. In view of this, why build? they asked. The Government could rent office space less expensively than it could pay for the erection and upkeep of its own building.

Walks—New Highway Project Showing Results

With opening of first stretches of the completed sidewalks for pedestrians along Massachusetts highways, the Commonwealth today found itself in the cynosure of officials' eyes in Washington. High authorities were keenly interested in the success of the projects, which originated here as a pet idea of Governor Curley.

The Governor has long maintained that fatalities to pedestrians might be materially decreased were these sidewalks put in. At his behest the State Legislature approved 1000 miles of construction. They are being built of asphalt, and will cost a total of $8,000,000. The Federal Government is furnishing free labor for the projects through the WPA.

It was believed in Boston today that Washington officials will shortly advise extensions of the sidewalk idea to other states.

[*Story and pictures of Massachusetts' new sidewalks: Page 7.*]

Aground—S.S. Montgomery, Pemberton, Holding Fast

The gripping sands of Lovell's Island, off Pemberton, continued at noon today to cling firmly to the bow of the liner City of Montgomery, which ran aground at this point last night.

Word of the mishap had no sooner reached port officials when tugs were dispatched to assist in freeing the steamship. At an early hour this morning seven tugs stood by awaiting high tide. At 9:53 a. m. (high tide), four tugs hooked onto the liner's stern. The sands gripped harder. The boat didn't budge. Three more tugs, making seven in all, fastened on their cables. Propellers revolved, cables creaked, but the sands wouldn't give up what they had claimed last night.

The Montgomery has a cargo of 700 to 800 tons on board and, after the tugs had failed to move her, a lighter came alongside and began the task of unloading a portion of it.

While rescue operations were being carried out 50-odd passengers bound for Savannah, Ga., via New York for the week-end holiday looked on rather dejectedly. They saw carefully laid plans succumb to the whims of the sands. After sticking it out until noon today the passengers accepted the steamship company's offer to convoy them to shore in a tug.

When the tide had receded it was noted that the Montgomery's propeller was badly damaged and that her keel was wedged between rocks. It is expected that by removing a portion of the cargo that the steamer will be floated on tonight's high tide.

Why the ship went ashore at this point, veteran seamen along the waterfront are at a loss to say. They say the course is well marked with buoys and beacons.

Legal Aid—Harvard Bureau Closes Service

Attorney General Paul A. Dever's offer not to prosecute legal aid societies as part of his drive against those illegally practicing law will make no difference to the closing of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau.

This was learned today from Dean Roscoe A. Pound of the Harvard Law School. Said Dean Pound:

"We didn't expect they would prosecute us, but despite the generous assurance of the Attorney General not to prosecute, we do not feel it would be safe to go ahead. Just because he has offered not to prosecute, that does not alter the law."

In an effort to keep collection racketeers out of the courts, Massachusetts legislators withdrew a clause in the law which permitted those who had not passed the bar examinations to appear in courts. This achieved the purpose of the legislators but it also inadvertently kept out the Harvard law students who were rendering a valuable service and at the same time practicing their future profession.

"If we employed professional lawyers, we would have no trouble at all," explained the dean, "but that would spoil the whole idea."

This week, Attorney General Dever brought action against some 50 collection agencies and several co-operative automobile associations on the grounds that they allegedly purported to furnish legal service to clients.

Mr. Dever today quoted the justices of the Supreme Court who last January replied to a Senate inquiry: "The gratuitous furnishing of legal aid to the poor and unfortunate without means in the pursuit of any civil remedy as a matter of charity does not constitute the practice of law."

Markets—Attractive Price Offerings Are Noted

For the first time this fall there were no particularly intriguing items awaiting Boston week-end shoppers in markets today. Grocers, however, offset the dearth of exciting new items with attractive price offerings and strongly emphasized that this week end will probably see the end of bulk vegetable sales. The season for locally grown foods is about over. Frosts have already been reported in various sections.

Common garden onions (peel them under cold water to avoid tears) sold for 3 and 4 cents a pound. Beets sold at 5 cents a bunch and carrots at 3 cents. Potatoes of Maine quality were advertised today at from 15 to 19 cents a peck, and found ready sale at this featured price.

For the first time this season, native watermelons arrived on the market. They are small and somewhat round but have the flavor of the southern melons. Raspberries and strawberries still were available today, and sold for 25 cents a box. Fruits generally, including the choicer varieties, were lower in price this week. Quantities are daily increasing both from near-by and west-coast producing areas.

Wild game was offered this week in Boston markets. Poultry prices were a little lower, but meat continued up.

Safety—Goodwin Urges Police Activity Over Week End

On the eve of Columbus Day, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, today addressed a special message to Massachusetts police chiefs. He asked the Boston Day Column to print it for the information of readers. It says:

From the standpoint of automobile accidents, the worst holiday in the year is usually the 12th of October. Last year, on the day before the 12th, there were four persons killed in Massachusetts by automobiles, and on the 12th there were 12 persons killed, the highest number ever killed in one day in Massachusetts.

The holiday came on Friday last year, but this year, coming on Saturday, it takes on the nature of a double holiday, and on such occasions we always have large numbers of accidents, so that if all the law-enforcement agencies are not active, we probably shall have a very bad record over the week end. I therefore appeal to you to make a special drive against motor vehicle violators of the law, especially with reference to drunken drivers and speedsters.

'Creation'—Chorus in Final Rehearsal for Sunday

Holding their final rehearsal in Mechanics Building today before presenting Haydn's "Creation" next Sunday afternoon, were 250 ERA choristers. This is the first time the ERA choral groups have ever combined forces as a single unit. And publicity claims that this will be the largest free concert held in Boston in 50 years.

Prof. A. Buckingham Simson, graduate of London's Royal Academy, new ERA choral conductor, will lead the chorus, plus a 90-piece symphony orchestra, plus several soloists.

The orchestra has been trained by Ernst Hoffman, late of German symphony orchestras. Some of the soloists have been officially decided upon only within the last week. Three competed for the coloratura role.

Soli will be sung by Joan Ruth, coloratura; Margaret Godding, mezzo; John Percival, bass-baritone, and Howard Stephens and Robert A. Walsh, tenors. Miss Ruth sang the roles of Mimi, Juliet and Gilda on tour with Metropolitan Opera's new director, Edward Johnson. She also sang opposite Lawrence Tibbett in "Carmen."

Noticeably lustier than for many a day was the singing this morning. For good news had come from Washington—news that ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch has announced an appropriation of $279,000 for a WPA music, art and drama project in Massachusetts. Which means that several hundred actors, artists and musicians who have been working on half pay, will receive full stipends once more.

The ERA musical score to date is as follows:

Type of Concert	Number	Audience
Choral	480	467,925
Orchestral	1978	1,475,084
Operatic	226	98,850
Band	1012	1,185,305
Totals	3696	3,227,164

Which sounds like a pretty busy 16 months or so—especially for those intrepid ERA head counters!

[*A full account of ERA choral and orchestral activities on this page.*]

Roads—Loudspeaker Patrol Cars Are Advocated

If some day when you are out driving a mysterious voice booms out to direct you in traffic or remonstrate against your passing another machine on a hill, or committing any of a number of violations, you will know that Massachusetts has adopted the suggestion of Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, former commissioner of safety.

The Commissioner urges the purchase of a fleet of squad cars to patrol Massachusetts highways. They would be painted white and equipped with giant loud-speaking apparatus, so that when officers noted infractions of driving rules they might bellow forth a reprimand. At the same time, they might vocally direct traffic where necessary.

"This idea," the General said today, "has been successfully tried in Evanston, Ill. The duty of the cars is not so much to pursue people and arrest them as it is to warn and correct."

Housing—U. S. Ready to Pay $833,000 for Site

The Federal Government will pay $833,000 for nine acres on which to build its housing project at Cambridge, it was announced today by Andrew H. Peterson, housing director for this district. This price is halfway between the assessed and the appraised values, which is a fair price, said Mr. Peterson.

Building—September Figures Show a Decline

Serious decline in Massachusetts building, residential and commercial, was reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries in Boston today. Reports from 55 representative municipalities disclosed a 12 per cent decrease ($439,187), in September from August.

This was 17 per cent below September last year, a decline of $470,349. This fact off-set the usual fall let down in building operations. Total building reported by the 55 communities last month was $2,176,835.

Swindle—Indictments Sought in 'Treasure Hunt'

Disclosure of an alleged swindle involving selling of securities in treasure-hunting expeditions was made in Boston today when Assistant Attorney General Henry P. Fielding asked the Suffolk County Grand Jury for indictments against three men. Their names were withheld.

Mr. Fielding is said to have informed the jurors that the men obtained $38,000 from a Boston spinster for the ostensible purpose of recovering sunken treasure.

Holdup—Armed Men Get $14,800 in Roxbury Store

Four armed robbers made away with $14,800 fro mthe second-story pay office of the Trimount Clothing Company of Roxbury this afternoon. As the four young women employed in the office were counting the weekly stipends, the gunmen approached the office.

Two of them broke the glass window in the door with revolver butts, covered the girls and scooped the money into a white canvas bag. The third man covered the telephone operator to keep her from sending out an alarm. The fourth robber remained in the corridor to keep watch.

The four ran out of the building into a parked automobile, whose plates, according to bystanders carried the numbers 66,106. Broadcasts were immediately sent out by the police and shortly afterward, a Roxbury station cruising car found the car abandoned.

A. L. A.—Founder Appeared at Court Hearing

William A. Thibodeau, founder and sole owner of the Automobile Legal Association, spent a long, hard day on the witness stand in the Suffolk Superior Court, defending his institution from the charge of soliciting legal business.

He said that the A. L. A. was established in 1907, that it now has 18,000 members in Massachusetts alone.

Murray M. Goldman, assistant district attorney, produced copies of the A. L. A. magazine, "The Automobilist," as evidence that the organization was soliciting clients through this medium.

Zonn—Dentist At Norfolk Is Dropped

Dr. Albert H. Zonn, dentist at the Norfolk prison colony was discharged today. His dismissal followed revelations yesterday that he had removed the gold from teeth of prisoners and had sold it, splitting proceeds. Maurice N. Winslow, superintendent of the prison, issued the dismissal order.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"BRIGHT STAR" (Plymouth). New Play by Philip Barry, featuring Lee Tracy and Julie Haydon. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Starring Mary Young. Mystery play. 8:40. Tomorrow: 2:40.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15. Tomorrow 2:15.

Movies

BOSTON—"King Solomon of Broadway," with Edmund Lowe. 10:48 a. m., 1:45, 4:42, 7:39, 10:36. Henry Armetta in person, also Mlle. Renee Villon.

EXETER—"Red Heads on Parade." 2:09, 5, 7:55. "Bright Lights." 3:25, 6:20, 9:14.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini and Anita Louise. Fenway, 2:05, 4:44, 7:23, 10:02. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "Little America." Fenway: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

FINE ARTS—"The Divine Spark" (in English), musical film featuring Marta Eggerth, Phillips Holmes and Benita Hume. 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. Also "Ra-mu" containing only pictures of Ethiopian court (picture taken last month.)

MAJESTIC—"The Crusaders," with Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon, Katherine DeMille and others. 2:18, 8:18.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Diamond Jim," with Edward Arnold. 10, 11:55 a. m., 2:02, 4:02, 6:09, 8:09, 10:16. Color cartoon, "Going on Two."

METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Jimmie Lunceford and his Harlem Band. Sevitzky's orchestra.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Shamrock," also Our Gang Comedy in "Anniversary Trouble," "Trapeze Artist," cartoon. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

TREMONT—"Notorious Gentleman." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. "Runaway Queen." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55.

UNIVERSITY—"Alice Adams." 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Hot Tip." 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.

MODERN—Bing Crosby and Joan Bennett in "Two for Tonight," romantic comedy. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:30, 10. "Gay Deception." 10:08 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 5:55, 8:30. Also "Popeye" cartoon. Tomorrow: "The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Burns and Allen, Amos and Andy, Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Bill Robinson and Ray Noble. Also Warren Williams in "The Case of the Lucky Legs."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Redheads on Parade," 3:45, 8:40, 9:40. "Alias Mary Dow," 2:15, 5:12, 6:09.

UPTOWN—"Annapolis Farewell." 1, 4:03, 7:06, 10:09. "Hot Tip." 2:34, 5:37, 8:40. Also "March of Time." 3:42, 6:45, 9:48. Tomorrow: "Page Miss Glory," and "My Heart is Calling."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Atlantic Adventure," with Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Langdon.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Second talk in series on Sam Adams and the American Revolution by John Chester Miller, S. B., A. M., junior fellow in the Society of Fellows at Harvard University. Today's talk on "The Beginning of the Revolutionary Movement in Massachusetts," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston St., 8.

BOSTON ERA CIVIC THEATERS—Roxbury School Center (with orchestra), High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets; English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street, South End; both plays, 7:30.

ERA COMMUNITY CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA—Presentation of "HMS Pinafore," in cooperation with Old Home Week in South Boston, Municipal Building, 533 East Broadway, 8:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Council Meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL—Opening evening concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—South Station, 9:40 for Riverside; Natural History; North Station 7:50 a. m. for Ipswich; also week-end camping and climbing trip to Mt. Cardigan, N. H.; two-day walk, Metropolitan Aqueduct; rock climbing, Hartford, Conn.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Christopher Columbus film, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Mt. Chocorua, N. H., Piper Trail Cabins, hikes and nature lore, week-end; also outing at Stow Golf Club, all day and evening.

ERA Music Department Ready To Present Haydn's 'Creation'

With what is claimed to be the greatest free concert Boston has heard in 50 years, the ERA music department will open its fall season by performing Haydn's "The Creation" on Sunday afternoon.

A chorus of 250 voices—the largest group ever to sing under an ERA baton in Boston—plus five soloists, plus a 90-piece symphony orchestra, will participate in the concert. And a record crowd is expected to fill the cavernous reaches of Mechanics Building, where the concert will be given at 4 p. m.

Simson to Direct

"The Creation" will be under the direction of Prof. A. Buckingham Simson, who has been putting the ERA choristers through their Haydnesque paces ever since last July. Ernst Hoffman, former conductor of various European symphony orchestras, has been in charge of the orchestral unit. Both these men have joined the ERA musical forces within recent months and both have impressive records.

Professor Simson, a graduate of the Royal Academy in London, has made America his home since 1920. He developed the Hamline University choral society in St. Paul to such an eminence that it was compared favorably with the famed St. Olaf's chhoir and was given a 40-week broadcasting contract with the Columbia network.

Educated at Harvard

Mr. Hoffman was educated at Harvard, which he entered at the age of 14. He went to study in Germany in 1920, after he had served for a year as first violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Remaining in Germany after he had completed his studies, he was made conductor of the famous Breslau Opera House in 1924, became conductor of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra in 1931, and, after 1932, conducted both the Berlin and Munich philharmonic orchestras.

At the time a Nazi decree banished him from Germany Mr. Hoffman was considered one of that country's leading conductors.

So for the first real test of their united choral abilities, the ERA singers would appear to be performing under ideal circumstances—at least as far as direction is concerned.

New Departure

The performance of "The Creation" is a new departure in more than on respect. It marks the initial effort, on the part of PWA (otherwise ERA) officials "to concentrate their forces on a more limited number of productions of the highest order instead of diffusing energy over a wider and necessarily less interesting field."

If enthusiasm were a synonym for success, the owners of the 250 lusty throats now endeavoring to master the finer points of Haydn's magnificent choral work would have won acclaim already.

Typical of the feeling throughout the chorus was this remark of one young musician:

"This is the chance we've been waiting for all along. We know we can do it and if the public will just come to our first big concert, we think our success will be assured."

That point will be decided on Sunday afternoon. It is admitted on all sides that the organization will have obstacles to overcome. Regarded during most of its career as a musical stepchild by the critics—something rather to be tolerated than encouraged — the ERA musical organization has, nevertheless, helped musical talent over the deeper ruts of depression.

3716 Concerts

During the course of more than a year, hundreds of musicians have given a total of 3716 concerts before audiences numbering about 3,000,000 and have thus been enabled to keep their talents alive when sheer inactivity might have forced them to desert their profession.

Whether this will prove a benefit in the long run is hard to determine at the moment. Certain it is that revived interest in music in the home is calling for teachers of numerous instruments. And this revival may even extend to the demanding of small orchestral and choral groups, which were once popular.

Despite any opinion to the contrary, the officials are very firm in asserting that those accepted for ERA concert work are not amateur musicians.

Also One of Leads

They point to the cast of "Porgy and Bess," George Gershwin's operatic version of DuBose Hayward's novel. Not only several of the chorus members, but also one of the leads—Warren Coleman in the part of "Crown"—are played by Negro singers who until a month ago were singing in ERA choral groups.

ERA officials claim that such talent is present in abundance on the ERA, waiting an opportunity to display itself. With the advent of the theater and opera season, they expect that many others now on the ERA will find this cherished opportunity.

Every Voice Trained

According to Richard Valente, assistant to Professor Simson, every voice in the Haydn chorus has received training, which would indicate that "The Creation" will be sung by one of the largest aggregations of trained voices heard hereabouts in many a season.

So the new ERA choral and orchestral groups start their season with high hopes, with an intense enthusiasm and with two musicians at their head who are not only experienced but whose names signify achievement in the field of music. And if this isn't enough to inspire all concerned, from the deepest basso profundo to the flutiest coloratura, they need only to remember that they are helping to perform a work which Haydn is said to have called "his supreme effort in oratorio."

Director

A. Buckingham Simson
Under Whose Baton "The Creation" Will Be Presented

Taylor Grazing Act Ruling Protested By The 'Arizona Strip'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDONIA, Ariz.—Stockmen of the "Arizona strip," which is the part of Arizona lying north of the Grand Canyon, are protesting that administration of the Taylor Grazing Control Act in this area by residents of Utah threatens to force them out of business. They are especially alarmed over a proposal to designate the strip as "winter range," where grazing would be forbidden in summer. The Arizonians follow the custom of holding their flocks and herds on the same ranges through the whole year.

Strong indignation was voiced at a meeting held here recently. Loren Pratt Jr., chairman of the meeting, and D. K. Judd, secretary, were instructed to write letters to the Secretary of the Interior, Arizona Cattle Growers Association, Arizona Wool Growers Association, and others interested.

In those letters it is charged that when the strip was organized, as Arizona District No. 1, under the Taylor Grazing Control Act, the session was packed by Utah people, with the result that an advisory board was set up which is two thirds Utahan. Now that board is attempting to have the district designated as winter range, which would force the Arizonians to move their animals north into Utah for the summer. "We know there is insufficient summer range in Utah; consequently all Arizona strip residents will be forced out of business."

Webster Mills Strike Is Settled, Resettled and Then Settled Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEBSTER, Mass., Oct. 11—A special newspaper feature story on the settlement of the strike of the Webster Mills of the American Woolen Company almost caused the strike to start all over again for 900 workers who have been idle since Aug. 14.

The union and nonunion workers earlier in the week had agreed to return to work on vote taken in the municipal auditorium. While the union and the management were making arrangements for the opening Monday an article appeared in a Providence paper which alleged that Frederick R. Lane, agent of the company, said that "the workers would return under the same conditions as they left, except there would be no discrimination."

The strikers, the majority of them affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, hurriedly called a special meeting yesterday and summoned Vice-President Horace A. Riviere from Providence and Organizer James E. Carlen from Worcester.

Their spokesmen told the union heads that they voted to return to work under the opinion that a 22-point program they sought had been agreed upon by the management and that it would be put into effect as soon as possible.

The strikers told the leaders that "no new conditions, no work." Vice-President Riviere, Organizer Carlen and strikers' committee visited the municipal auditorium and there conferred with Raymond W Sheldon, Webster publisher and head of the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Sheldon told the union leaders he knew nothing of the newspaper statement and he was certain that the company was as anxious as the union to have the plant opened.

Then the committee, with Mr. Sheldon added to the ranks, marched to the mill office and there Mr. Lane denied the statement, said he would put the program into effect when possible, and would eliminate the questions regarding religion and union affiliation from work registration slips.

The committee, with Vice-President Riviere and Organizer Carlen, returned to the meeting hall. They reported their findings, the strikers again voted to return to work and the mill will re-open Monday.

Methodist Group Supports Pacifism, Divides on League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Methodists, when they convene in Cincinnati, Ohio, next May, will consider a report urging a strictly pacifist attitude by the church, but behind the report will be disagreement over the standing of one concrete world agency intended to preserve peace, the League of Nations.

The National Commission on World Peace and World Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting here recently, agreed on the principles of an unqualified program of pacifism, going so far as to urge even the withdrawal of all ministers from army and navy chaplaincies, but there arose a dispute over the league as a genuine agency for peace.

The league, Dr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of the Christian Century, declared, is the scene of "conflicting imperialisms." He held that the old established British imperialism is arrayed against an emerging Italian imperialism. Other members of the commission insisted that the League had made material gains in establishing world peace.

The report to be submitted at the May meeting will ask the church to adopt officially the following recommendations:

1. Withdrawal of all ministers from army and navy chaplaincies with ultimate abolition of the military chaplaincy. Secure consent of the Government for appointment of Protestant ministers spiritually to serve the armed forces of the nation under ecclesiastical subsidy and control.

2. Give support to conscientious objectors against carrying arms during a war.

3. Refuse the use of agencies of the church in preparation for war.

4. Christians should refuse to support or take part in any war on the ground that war is sin.

5. The national defense policy should be based upon the Kellogg-Briand pact.

Civic Center Site Fixed for Berkeley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—A civic center which would be in the nature of a landscape park, with an auditorium, is a probability for this community, according to a plan adopted by the City Council.

Hollis R. Thompson, city manager, has been instructed to start arrangements for levying a small tax over a period of about five years, for raising funds to purchase property fronting on the City Hall, the site of the proposed center. Already the city either owns or has option on about 30 per cent of the land.

It is planned to test sentiment asking for a vote of confidence at the next municipal election in 1937. At the same time, it is pointed out, that the council is empowered to carry out its purposes without putting the matter to a vote.

The present move was induced by protests of taxpayers owning property on the site. They assert that the city's design to purchase has prevented their securing a proper income from their holdings, because of the uncertainty of what the future may bring.

Boston Cheers Plan to Pay $673,000 for Snow Equipment

Boston wants no more wading through breast-high drifts nor stalled autos such as were the order for from three to four days after the 16-inch storm last January. So today, after nearly nine months of delay, punctuated by proddings by the Mayor and the Finance Commission, the City Council is about to pass upon the order recommending the expenditure of $673,000 for replacement of old and the purchase of new equipment.

A storm of protest from all parts of the city arose last year after the bogging of Boston's snow removal force. This resulted in an order being introduced into the City Council calling for the expenditure of $800,000 for new snow removal equipment. The order, however, was delayed pending further investigation.

Mayor Names Committee

On Sept. 16 Mayor Mansfield appointed a committee of various department heads, under the chairmanship of the Public Works Commissioner, to determine the changes necessary to enable the city to keep its snow problem under control.

The detailed report of the committee primarily recommends a large increase in all types of snow removal equipment. It further recommends the elimination of all equipment, which has become outmoded and which constitutes a financial liability, because of continual repairs necessary to keep it on the road.

The trucks assigned to carry away the snow caused the greatest difficulty last year. Their age and insufficient horsepower caused them to break down repeatedly adding to the confusion in the streets. The report advocates the purchase of 125 new high-powered trucks at a cost of over $560,000, and that they be of a type useful all the year around. Fifteen sand spreaders, 12 snow loaders and 30 blade ploughs are included in addition to much miscellaneous equipment.

Many Miles of Roads

Under the supervision of the Public Works Department there are 660 miles of roads, while the Park Department has charge of 60 miles of boulevards together with numerous park and cemetary walks and drives. All these present a problem, which is particularly acute in a city with Boston's density of population.

A comparison is often made between the rate of speed with which suburban communities handle the snow problem and the alleged slowness of Boston. This comparison is unjust, points out the authorities, although it is true that some of the abuses which have occurred in Boston would not occur in a smaller community where supervision can be stricter and there is less opoprtunity for fraud.

No Two Storms Alike

The variability of the storms is another aspect of the problem. No two storms present the same challenge. This was demonstrated by the speed of the exceptionally heavy fall of last winter.

The roads became clogged before the snow ploughs could be assembled. Add to this the fact that 75 per cent of the trucks in operation had to be hired from contractors, and the necessity for a reorganization of the snow fighting force becomes apparent.

The new plan means the end of horse drawn vehicles in the Paving Department, which up to this time has employed eight. These will be eliminated because of the much greater efficiency of the new mechanical equipment.

Where Trouble Rests

Deferred depreciation, which should have been taken care of in former years, is given by the Mayor's committee as the reason for the necessity of recommending the expenditure of such a large amount at this time.

Replacing of the motor equipment of each department as such equipment becomes worn out should be provided for in the budget appropriation of each year, says the report. This, the committee believes, will prevent the future occurrence of a situation such as prevails today, calling for a great mass of equipment to be purchased at one time.

The city failed to get its money's worth for the $2,000,000 spent on snow removal last winter, charged the Finance Commission. It further cited laxity in the administration of regulations relative to the way in which snow should be removed, especially in the system by which a record was kept of every load dumped.

Saves Loss by Graft

A so-called "tamper-proof" system of bookkeeping, designed to eliminate all graft in connection with charging for loads of snow carted off by contractors, was introduced last winter by Christopher J. Carven, commissioner of public works. It was expected that this system would save the city about $200,000 a year.

The plan consisted of bookkeeping at both ends of the load. As a truck was loaded, the time was marked in a book. When it was dumped it was recorded in another book by a man stationed at the dumping end of the load. Each truck driver was given a metal disc after each dumping, these to be turned in and the charge for each load collected.

Wide open to fraud and dishonesty, however, was the charge made against this new system by the Finance Commission. It cited cases of where inspectors had admitted having gotten together after hours and juggled their figures so that the time of loading and the time of dumping wouldn't conflict.

It was revealed that some loads actually were charged as having been dumped 10 minutes before they were loaded onto the trucks.

Dumped Before Loaded

Some contractors were hired who were unequipped to do the work and yet were not penalized for failing to live up to the terms of the contracts, as is the regular procedure in such cases, states the commission.

Insertion of a penalty clause in all future contracts and checking of the adequacy of all equipment before the storm breaks are further recommendations of the report.

Officials stated that they had never heard of a contractor being penalized for failure to carry out a contract, yet nearly every large storm sees snow removal held up because of the inability of some contractor to do the work.

In Boston the so-called New York method of snow removal is used. In order to provide for parking for automobiles immediately after the storm, the snow is pushed into piles by the side of the road and left there until trucks can come and cart it off. These piles cause much hindrance to the snowplows, that come along afterward; but no better plan has yet been devised.

The condition of the men, who were taken last year from the relief rolls to do the emergency snow shoveling caused much unfavorable comment about the city. The majority were physically unable to do the work demanded of them. They were poorly clad, many of them working in the sub zero weather without gloves, and minus decent equipment.

Only 5 Per Cent Efficient

Most of these men were so unused to the work that the Mayor declared after a tour of inspection that he saw but 5 per cent of the men doing the work for which they were intended. The new equipment is recommended with an eye to eliminating much of the heavy physical labor, which it can do more consistently and satisfactorily.

Boston's army of snow shovelers at one time last winter reached the imposing total of 18,000. These added greatly to the cost, which the Mayor said ran to over $1,000,000 for the one great storm.

Cheaper and better service, elimination of the uncertainties presented by hired contractors and the ending of the necessity of engaging emergency workers unfit for the job, are the main objects of the new snow equipment bill now before the Boston City Council for approval.

Chief of ERA in Maine To Investigate Complaint

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 11 (AP)—ERA Administrator Paul Edwards investigated today a claim by his predecessor, John A. McDonough, that Edwards' administration had made commitments $124,494 in excess of federal grants.

In his first statement since his resignation in August, Mr. McDonough yesterday not only charged the excess of commitments by Mr. Edwards, but said there was sufficient cash on hand when he left office to pay outstanding obligations. Mr. Edwards declined to comment until he could check the figures.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: A possible shower this afternoon or early tonight, becoming fair and cooler tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably light rain tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, possibly preceded by light rain in the east portion tonight, slightly colder in the north portion; Saturday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds over the south portion, and moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest over the north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	65	Minneapolis	36	44
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	70	80
Chicago	48	48	New York	56	66
Denver	50	80	Norfolk	60	70
Helena	44	66	St. Louis	52	58
Jacksonville	70	78	Philadelphia	66	70
Kansas City	52	58	San Francisco	58	68
Los Angeles	62	86	Washington	54	70
Miami	80	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 11.
B—Maximum, Oct. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:21 p. m.; height, 11.0 feet
Saturday, 10:42 a. m.; height, 11.7 feet
Light All Vehicles at 5:41 p. m.

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'32 Nash Sedan	250
'34 Ford V-8 Tudor	295
'29 Studebaker Sedan	50
'29 Ford Sport Coupe	65
'31 Ford Sport Roadster	125
'33 Ford V-8 De Luxe Sedan	335
'34 Ford V-8 De Luxe Coupe	425

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If your dealer does not keep them, we will supply them at the FARM, Hampton Falls, N. H. Just off the Newburyport Turnpike.

Curley Forces to Face New Trial Next Week

Victorious in last Tuesday's Worcester mayoral primary, the Curley forces are ready for the second off-year test of Governor Curley's power next Tuesday when voters of the Second Essex District cast their ballots to elect a State Senate successor to the late Albert Pierce (R). Upon the choice hinges control of the Massachusetts Senate.

The Republicans are banking on William H. McSweeney to increase their present 20 to 19 numerical majority to a 21 to 19 count. The Democrats are relying upon John C. Birmingham to make their actual control of the Senate stronger.

Wheelhorses Are Out

So anxious have the Republicans been to win this election that a Senate committee, including Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston and Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, entered the fray in support of Mr. McSweeney.

The Second Essex is nominally a Republican district, although in the last few years its Republican strength has been growing weaker. Last year Mr. Pierce slipped into office with only a 2000 majority over Mr. Birmingham who is now running against Mr. McSweeney.

Hard Battle Rages

The Republican Senate Committee has hammered the Curley record via the radio, and has carried on one of the most aggressive battles ever made by Republicans. They realize that if the Democrats gain a 20 to 20 share in the Senate seats, Republican legislation might just as well be forgotten in 1936, with Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, or perhaps Senator William A. Davenport, both Republicans by name, ready to aid the Democrats in close fights.

The Democrats, of course, have been just as vigorous. Until they have at least equal numerical strength with the Republicans in the Senate, they can never be entirely certain of Democratic success.

Need Just One Republican

With a 20-20 setup, they would need only one Republican vote to win on any issue, instead of the two necessary during most of the 1935 session.

In some respects, with the campaign centering on the Curley record, the Second Essex fight has become a Massachusetts New Deal struggle. If the Democrats win, it necessarily will be an indication that the Governor's policies of the last nine months have made friends at least in that district. If the Republicans, on the other hand, can pile up a sizeable majority, the anti-Curley actions of the Parkman - Wragg - Saltonstall group will gain weight with that manifestation of Curley program disapproval.

Moran on Hot Seat

Control of the Senate on legislative matters is not the only prize the Democrats may pluck, if they win. A Democratic movement is under way to force Senator Moran out of the president's chair despite his service to the Democrats on numerous occasions last year. Such Democrats as Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., are dissatisfied with Senator Moran. They want a real Democrat as president and they may start a fight for the post, if the election gives them numerical equality with the G. O. P.

This move undoubtedly will be difficult of accomplishment. President Moran likes his seat on the rostrum. His Democratic affections are certain to be alienated by any move to oust him.

Curley May Say—Halt

The Democrats might lose his voting services for the year. Governor Curley, eager to retain every vote, may order his henchmen to let Senator Moran alone.

Furthermore, some Democrats are perfectly willing to have Senator Moran as president. These senators might split the Democratic vote sufficiently to permit a regular Republican to seize the rostrum.

A Republican victory in the Second Essex district also may precipitate a fight for the president's chair. Republican senators resent Senator Moran's acceptance of the presidency from the Democrats. By retaining the Second Essex seat as Republican, they might be able to depose Senator Moran.

G. O. P. More Alert

Meanwhile, there are some indications that McSweeney will defeat Birmingham, despite the bond issues work allotted to the district by the Curley forces and notwithstanding the stern Democratic campaign. The Republicans have abandoned the apathy which characterized their movements during the primary fight.

So important is the second Essex senatorial election that it has completely overshadowed two other special elections. Resignation of Representative Frank C. Sheridan (D) of Maynard from the House to accept the Maynard postmastership necessitates a special election in the tenth Middlesex district.

Vacancy in Seventeenth

In the Seventeenth Worcester District Rep. Victor E. Rolander (R) passed on yesterday, so another special election is scheduled there.

In the Tenth Middlesex District, the primary will be held on Oct. 15 and the election Oct. 29. The dates for the Worcester primary and election are Nov. 12 and Nov. 26, respectively.

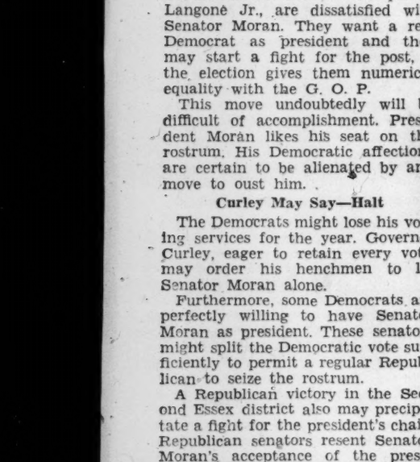
These elections offer the Republicans an opportunity to increase their strength in the House. The Seventeenth Worcester District is stanchly Republican and it will be a distinct upset if a Democrat is returned.

Another G.O.P. Opportunity

Despite the fact that Representative Sheridan is a Democrat, the Tenth Middlesex is ordinarily Republican. Therefore, the Republicans have a real chance to regain the seat.

Sheridan, a popular man in the district, rode into office on the Democratic landslide. And, according to some onlookers, the Democrats have no candidate of his ability to stack up against the Republicans.

It can, therefore, be expected that the Republicans will make a strong fight in the Tenth Middlesex. Perhaps, they will use the same tactics as those employed in the Senate fight, if the latter prove successful next Tuesday.



Captain Absolved In Dixie Grounding

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The captain and officials of the Morgan liner Dixie were absolved today of negligence in the grounding of their vessel off the Florida coast on Sept. 2, in a report by the Steamboat Inspection Board.

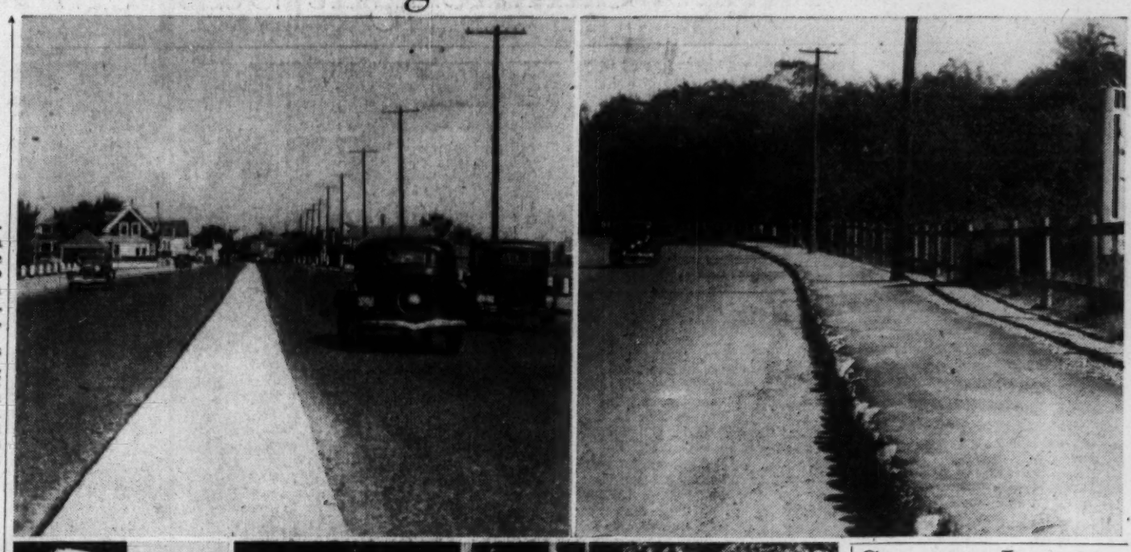
The captain and pilot of the Grace liner Santa Barbara were charged with negligence in navigation in connection with a collision with the Ambrose Lightship on Sept. 17.

The Dixie, bound from New Orleans to New York, went aground on French Reef in a hurricane. Rescue ships took off all the passengers and all the members of the crew except a skeleton force, which remained aboard the vessel until it was pulled off the rocks and towed to New York. The Dixie was in command of Capt. Einar W. Sundstrom who appeared before the inspection board at hearings on the ship's grounding.

Capt. Jens Nilsen and Pilot William A. Mitchell were charged with negligence in the Santa Barbara crash and were ordered to appear for trial before the board on Oct. 30.

Bay State Is at Work Building Sidewalks in the Rural Areas

Program for constructing 1000 miles in Massachusetts, as provided by an act of the legislature, is already well advanced in many sections of the commonwealth.



By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Dividing Strip Between Lanes on Highway in Back of Revere Beach. Upper Right—New Sidewalk on Route 1A in Swampscott, Near Salem Line. Lower Left—Signal Device to Aid Pedestrians in Crossing Busy Streets. Lower Right—New Sidewalk in Coustruction at Newton

For two reasons the rural pedestrian in Massachusetts is wearing a smile these days. First, the State has started a year's program to build 1000 miles of sidewalks for him along state highways. And second, the motorist, not the pedestrian, must pay for the sidewalks.

Shovels today are busy in various communities of the Commonwealth, making and repairing 36 miles of sidewalks, preliminary to the main program which now awaits WPA funds. The Federal Government will pay for the grading. The State pays for the surfacing, to be financed from Gov. James M. Curley's recently obtained bond issue.

From "Gas" Tax

But Mr. Curley designated that the bond issue would be financed from the gasoline tax. Hence, the motorist will pay for the sidewalks. Not that the motorist objects to paying for anything to keep the pedestrian out of the road. Sidewalks will relieve the driver somewhat of a heavy liability, since the state holds the driver responsible for accidents in which the pedestrian is involved, even in many cases of pedestrian negligence.

The chief difficulty always has been to prove that the pedestrian was negligent. With sidewalks along the highways the pedestrian hazard is lessened, some of the burden of responsibility for road safety is lifted from the motorist and the comforts of motoring duly enhanced. Hence, the motorist, even though he pays for the sidewalks today matches smiles with the pedestrian.

Forestall Misuse

The motorists, however, see one danger. Having watched the State in its zeal for traffic regulation install automatic lights at street intersections where only one car crossed the main line of traffic in five minutes, motor groups hope to forestall similar misuse of motorists' money in the building of sidewalks where conditions do not require them.

Simplicity is the design for the new sidewalks. They will be narrow in some places and wide in others to fit traffic requirements. Only one side of the state roads will be sidewalked. In some spots, the pedestrian paths will be curbed by stones set up on end, adding a rustic touch rather than a citified aspect to the landscape.

An example of the rustic sidewalk is found on Route 1A between Swampscott and Salem.

Within the next two years, highway officials believe it is quite possible that at least one-half of the state's 1852 miles of state highways will be equipped with sidewalks.

To prevent the building of new highways without sidewalks, a movement is being launched by motor groups to have sidewalks become a component part of all highway construction, the costs to be figured into the general contract for road building.

That was the case in those days when nothing more dangerous than a horse and buggy prevented pedestrians from getting across the streets. But in this motorized era the pedestrian has been overlooked, even though in Massachusetts there are more than 4,000,000 people, of whom considerably less than 1,000,000 own automobiles.

"The Massachusetts sidewalk program," said Charles Taylor, state traffic engineer today, "is not a hark back to horse-and-buggy days. Rather is it the application to modern highways of a proved method of safety.

Greater Interest In Legislation By Women Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Women who were urged to take a more active interest in legislation, especially that which under the guise of protecting women workers actually drives them from occupations, by Mrs. Evalyn B. Westerfield of El Centro, Imperial County recorder, in an address before the Riverside Business and Professional Women's Club.

In the address on "Discriminations Against Women" Mrs. Westerfield said "Government statistics show that 95 per cent of married women in this country who work do so from economic necessity."

"Suppose we grant that the other 5 per cent or their husbands have sufficient income to maintain the couple on some level above actual poverty and should be withdrawn from employment. Would you penalize the 95 per cent for that reason?

"No doubt in the 5 per cent you can show women so selfish that they work so as to shirk other responsibilities. On the other hand, in the same group there are women working who could perhaps live on other income, but who have made such contribution to social and economic life through their labors that the world is the better.

"If jobs are to be given solely on the basis of need or of sex, then our whole present system of living must be revised. The injustice of denying any woman the right to work is not the way out of our economic difficulties. No more ridiculous statement could be made than to say that the employment of women caused the chaotic upheaval of our economics or that the forcing of women back into dependency will cure the depression."

Statewide Vote On Horse Racing In R. I. Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11—Following a public hearing on horse racing at Narragansett track near here, the City Council committee on ordinances today took steps toward encouraging a statewide referendum on the subject. Apparently convinced of the desirability of abolishing horse racing, the committee was said by its chairman to be preparing a measure for the approval of the whole council body.

This measure, it was learned, will request the appearance of the council's legal representatives before the State Legislature to solicit a referendum. Because Providence, reputedly adversely affected by the race track, is the State's largest city, the appeal of its city council is sure to loom large in considerations of racing in the future, observers here believe.

Taken Seriously

That yesterday's hearing was taken seriously by racing interests was plainly indicated by their turnout at the hearing. A 12-page booklet was handed out at entrances to the City Hall and to the hearing room by representatives of the track. The booklet extolled the advantages of racing, claimed it brought business, and said it was an "unmatched advertising medium."

Prof. C. E. Ekstrom of Brown University flatly denied these assertions and spoke briefly in favor of a repeal of the racing laws.

Several Rhode Island ministers appeared to favor the council's seeking a referendum. The Rev. Earl Hollier Tomlin of the Grace Calvary Church, emphasized the moral issues, stating that in his opinion any financial advantages acruing from racing will be "in the long run more than offset by the effect on the character of the people who support the tracks with their attendance."

Councilman Frederick R. Joost presided at the hearing and indicated the group's conclusion that a referendum should be held.

Labor Leaders Absent

It was noted that labor leaders who recently announced a change in their sentiment regarding racing in Rhode Island, resulting from their observance of the evils it had brought, were not present. It was pointed out that they were, for the most part, absent from the city. Many of them are attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City.

On Aug. 30, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the politically potent United Textile Workers, declared that "racing has done no good. It has taken the money out of the pockets of workers; it has been no help to business."

Councilman Joost said: "It is surprising the number of people that come to my house, meet me on the street and at the City Hall and ask me to do something about this racing. The people are betting money on the horses that they should use to pay bills."

Eastport Buzzes With Activity On Quoddy Project

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 11 (AP)—Underslung houses, cellarless and chimneyless; balloon-tired wheelbarrows; custom-made buildings—these and other modern construction features were utilized as Eastport buzzed today with the job of preparing for "Quoddy."

The giant $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project already has turned this easternmost United States city from a placid community of 3500 persons into a human swarm of activity as the population now estimated at 5500 continued to increase.

$1,000,000 Spent

Three months after Federal Government approval of Quoddy, the weekly pay roll has reached $50,000 for 2500 workers. More than $1,000,000 of the original allotment of $10,000,000 has actually been spent. Relief rolls in Washington County, in which Quoddy is located, have been exhausted in the calls for skilled and unskilled labor. Workers were coming from other parts of Maine. Meanwhile, the Government purchased more land needed for the project.

Over the entire State, where the high Fundy tides are to be harnessed by a system of dams and reservoirs to produce electric power, the driving thoroughness of supervising army engineers was appraent. A myriad of isolated construction jobs went forward simultaneously in a preparation for the "big job."

Infinite Detail

Time, labor and infinite detail went into the work of estimating, building, drilling, and blasting preliminary to actual start of dam construction, scheduled for next spring. Reports from Washington that construction might be halted unless the Maine Legislature set up an authority to administer the project upon competition went unheeded.

Carpenters swarmed over the skeleton framework of scores of future homes for those who will build Quoddy; clumsy trucks crawled over newly cut roads; well-drilling derricks explored subaqueous soundings; timber crews cleaved a way through the woods, and cliffs and trees fell before dynamite blasts.

Floodlights Put Up

Broad ditches along new roads awaited or received pipe lines; power transmission poles went up. Brilliant floodlights brought daylight as night work progressed.

Along the site of "Quoddy Village, model housing development, United States Army Engineers," the balloon-tired barrows were used as cement carriers.

On another location, machine and blacksmith shops, storehouses, a sawmill and lumber yard were alive with human endeavor. From the sawmill went forth lumber for homes, all cut to order—portable style.

Centrally Heated

All homes will be centrally heated by steam and to combat frost-heave they will have a metal underslinging permitting "play" of foundations. A metal apron extending from sill to ground provided an air chamber between floor and ground to hold a 56-degree uniform temperature. Steam pipes will run inside foundation walls.

Chimneys were not in the plans. Quoddy's workers were to heat and cook by the product they hope to eventually turn out—electricity.

Canadians Favor U. S. Toys

The United States has displaced Germany as the chief supplier of toys to Canada. Imports of Japanese toys have been increasing rapidly but a surtax of 33 per cent recently was imposed on Japanese goods entering Canada.

What's Going On in the Arts

Rhode Island Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

DRAWINGS and prints by Rhode Island artists comprise the first autumn exhibition of the Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street. The display consists of pencil drawings, charcoals, etchings, engravings, wood-cuts.

Such regional exhibiting is bound to contain works of considerable range, from the amateur to the professional. In graphic art there is a quantity of nondescript work which is done for entertainment, or which receives the kindly but indiscriminate enthusiasm of family and friends. Many such works are in the Providence show. However, in the mixture there are a few dozen contributions of the first order.

Grace Albee's engravings are made with a delicate and differentiating graver. For their olarity and decisiveness they stand out strongly, showing how luminous and lacy the engraved surface can be. Robert Nesbit, as etcher, is another notable exhibitor. His prints are done with conviction as to the proper application of etching. The trees are comparable to those of Frenchmen like Legros and Lepère. His etched line is full of purpose as compared with that of some of his neighbors who do not press the medium into such artistic service as it is capable of giving. Helen M. Grose shows some good graphite sketches. Her pencil line is wide, firm and encourages the textural qualities of the subjects portrayed, some old timber houses.

In a graphic display one invariably expects caricature, social satire. There is not much of it at the Providence Art Club. Anton Refregier, however, is one good recruit. He offers an unmistakable blast to the Administration in Washington. His kinder sentiments he lavishes on a portrayal of a "Miner's Funeral."

Several wood-cuts are made with the thick, wide black line. The prints are superior to the pencil drawings.

D. A.

The New Motion Pictures

MOST interesting of Thursday's new films is "Little America," the cinematic record of Admiral Byrd's second antarctic expedition, shown at the Paramount and Fenway theaters. Although the film leaves much to be desired in cutting and direction, nevertheless it retains the interest of an actual adventure. There are some thrilling shots of antarctic storms and of the voluntary immiuration of Admiral Byrd in his lonely outpost. Through an unfortunate overdevelopment of their comic sense, the producers have put some cheap gags into the mouth of a baby penguin. It is evidently still too early to expect taste from Hollywood.

The companion picture on this bill is the new musical piece, "Here's to Romance," which enlists the varied talents of Nino Martini, operatic tenor; Mme. Schumann-Heink, as a singing teacher; Maria Gambarelli, ballerina, and Escudero, Spanish dancer. The score includes airs from "Tosca," "Manon," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," well recorded, and two new songs by Con Conrad. The plot has to do with the adventures of a wealthy couple (Reginald Denny and Genevieve Tobin) as patrons of the arts. Anita Louise also has a part.

At theRKO-Boston Henry Armetta, the popular film comedian, is appearing in a comic stage sketch, and the stage show is further embellished with the "Sunkist Revue." The film is "King Solomon of Broadway," a sensational melodrama dealing with the pursuits of gangsters, gunmen and night club habitués. Edmund Lowe is starred as a night club proprietor and others in the cast are Dorothy Page singer, and Pinky Tomlin.

The Dance—New York Notes

ON OCT. 9, Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo opened its American season at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, thus, for the first time in the career of this company in that city, appearing in its rightful setting. In previous New York seasons the company has danced in theaters rather too small for the full lavishness of its effect. Now if a first-class orchestra could be summoned to its disposal, as was the case last year in some of the western cities, the advance would be immeasurable.

Vincente Escudero, Spanish dancer, one time hailed as the Great Gitano, with somewhat disappointing results, is making his motion picture début in "Here's to Romance," at the Center Theater, New York, and at the Paramount and Fenway theaters in Boston. With his partner, Carmita, he is giving a recital at Town Hall, Oct. 15.

The New School for Social Research is again actively occupied with the dance, beginning with a series of lecture-demonstrations on "New Directions in the Dance," comparing, according to the catalogue, "old methods (many of which still prevail) with new ones which have arisen through the development of the modern dance to replace them in the principal fields in which the dance functions—education, recreation and the theater arts." The guest lecturers and artists will be John Martin (critic), Doris Humphrey (dancer), Pauline Lawrence (costumer), Martha Hill (demonstrating educational methods), Tamiris, Charles Weidman, Nadia Chilkovsky and members of the New Dance League, Esther Junger (dancer), Mabel Elsworth Todd (illustrating body mechanics), Martha Graham, Hanya Holm, Elsa Findlay (dancers) and Louis Horst (dance composer and musician).

Another course at the New School will be "Dances of Many Peoples," conducted by the Folk Festival Council on 10 Sunday evenings, devoted to Danish dances, under the leadership of Carl Hansen. Next Sunday, Oct. 13, the subject will be Norwegian dances, under the leadership of Aasmund Goytil.

A third course at the New School will be the series of modern dance recitals inaugurated last year, "designed to give an opportunity to creative dancers to bring their work before the public," planned for alternate Tuesdays, beginning Feb. 11.

M. L.

Bishop Heads Insurance Men

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies Oct. 9 elected Frank Bishop of Pawtucket, R. I., president, succeeding J. J. Fitzgerald, Indianapolis, slated for election as president of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

8:00 WAAB, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:00 WNAC, Willie Morris, soprano; William A. Brady; Jim Harkins; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Grantland Rice; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Les Quailey and Andy Kerr; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols and his orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; soloist; or.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Puccini's "La Boheme," with Josephine Antoine, James Melton; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; Irene Dunne; Robert Taylor; Dick Powell; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Saying Things at Night," Heywood Broun.
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years or older.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WAAB, Richard Himber and his orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Mills Brothers; Art Kassel and his orchestra; Hal Totten.
10:30 WBZ, "High Lights of Harmony"; Ernest Truex; soloist; quartet; orch.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Antobal and his Cuban Orchestra	Al Pearce and his Gang; variety	Warnow's Orch. Football School	Sporting Matinee Sporting Matinee
5:15				
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"School Class"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Vocal duo; talk	Vocal program	Og, Son of Fire
6:00	"Supper Show"; Y. M.	Evening Tattler	News Service	Kaltenborn talk
6:15	C. A. Founders Day	News; music	Sport comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Studio speakers	Football report	Talk; Melody Mart
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Popeye," sketch	Soloist; quartet	Loretta Lee; orch.
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy's Saving Club	"Uncle Ezra"	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man"	Soloist; organ
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Popular vocal		Golf lesson
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Dramatic sketch	Boake Carter, news	Alexander's Orch.
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch	Jessica Dragonette; piano duo; Bourdon concert orch.; male quartet	Willie Morris; talk; chorus; orchestra, Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; or.	"Fire Prevention"; Gabriel Heatter; 'Rhythm Fantasy' popular variety
8:15	"Fire Prevention"			
8:30	Prom: Ruth Etting; speakers; orchestra			
8:45				
9:00	Puccini's 'La Boheme,' with Josephine Antoine; James Melton; soloists; orchestra	Waltz Time: Lyman's Or.; soloists Court of Human Relations; sketch.	Hollywood Hotel: Dick Powell; Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor; or.	Boy from Ireland. Heywood Broun Delman's Orch. News Service
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00	American Legion program; speaker,	The First Nighter: dramatic sketch	Theater of the Air: orchestra	Richard Himber's Orch.; soloists
10:15				
10:30	High Lights of Harmony; soloists; orch.	Mills Bros.; Kassel Orch.; Hal Totten	Dramatized news Spotlight Revue	Stevens's Orch. Mary Eastman; or.
10:45				
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny	Forecasts; news	News Service	Denny's Orchestra
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; orchestra	"War Drums"	Freeman's Orch.
11:30	Enric Madriguera and his orchestra	Organ recital. Jesse Crawford	Eddie Elkins and his orchestra	Jimmy Lunceford and his orchestra
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WBZ, Interstate Conference on Crime: addresses by attorneys general.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Farm Bureau Federation program.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, All-Beethoven program relayed from Berlin, Germany.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WNAC, Brown-Springfield football game.
2:15 WMEX, Columbia-Rutgers football game.
2:45 WBZ, WAAB, Nebraska-Minnesota football game.
2:45 WEEI, Iowa-Colgate football game.
5:30 WEEI, Concert relayed from Brussels, Belgium.
5:45 WBZ, Gabriel Heatter, news commentator.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, "Family on Tour"; Frank Parker; Roscoe Karns; Giersdorf Sisters; concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "The Hit Parade"; Fred Astaire; vocal groups; Hayton's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, Opening concert of Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor and commentator, from Symphony Hall, Boston; Sibelius' Symphony No. 2
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "G Men"; dramatic sketch based on official records.
9:15 WBZ, Russian Symphonic Choir.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program: guest soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "Chateau"; Wallace Beery; Stuart Erwin; Harry Aichmond; Bob Wildnack; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:30 WEEI, "Farewell Address," Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.
10:30 WBZ, "Carefree Carnival"; variety program.

Sunday's Features

12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with soloists and chorus
12:45 WNAC, Special relay from Reykjavik, Iceland.
2:00 WBZ, Magic Key; "War News from Addis Ababa," Edward Beattie; Dusolina Giannini and Berlin Radio Orchestra, from Berlin; James Gleason and Helen Broderick; Rudy Vallee and Frank Black; Albert Spalding; John B. Kennedy.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny; Michael Bartlett; Johnny Green and his orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC, "Great American Tourist," with Phil Baker and company.
7:30 WBZ, Robert "Believe It or Not" Ripley; Harriet Hilliard; Ozzie Nelson's Orch.
8:00 WNAC, Eddie Cantor; Jimmie Greer and his orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Leslie Howard in Farnol's "The Amateur Gentleman."
9:00 WNAC, Sunday Evening Hour; Julius Heuhn, bass-baritone; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; chorus.
9:45 WMEX, "Good Will Court"; layman legal advice by New York magistrates.
10:00 WEEI, Mischa Elman, violinist; symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Little Candlelight Suppers on Halloween

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Halloween Food Fun

Whimsical Touches to Add to That Jolly Little Supper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HALLOWEEN traditionally belongs to young people but many dignified folk really love to unbend and indulge in the fun of old-time games and late candlelight suppers!

The refreshments illustrated include witch cheese sandwiches, orange jack-o'-lanterns, frankfurters in finger rolls, spice cup cakes and hot chocolate.

The finger rolls are made by removing the crust from a thin slice of bread and rolling it diagonally around a frankfurter. Fasten with a toothpick and toast slowly under a low broiler flame.

Raisins make the face on the iced cup cakes. A similar effect on open face sandwiches is made by cutting out rounds of thinly sliced bread with a cookie cutter, spreading with cream cheese and decorating with pimiento for the features. A triangle represents the nose, a half moon the mouth and small circles the eyes.

Or if you serve cookies, the Halloween spirit can be added by icing with a plain white icing, then paint on jack-o'-lantern faces with melted chocolate.

The gathering of the harvest belongs to Halloween time, and so we associate pumpkin pie and popcorn and candied apples as typical foods for grateful feasting on these chilly nights.

Even if you don't entertain with a party, the family will be delighted with the festive touch of one of these recipes for their own Halloween dinner. And be sure to eat by the alluring glow of candlelight!

Orange Jack-o'-Lanterns

With a small sharp knife carve jack-o'-lantern faces on 6 oranges, removing yellow but leaving white inner peel. The face may be emphasized by inserting pieces of red apples. Cut off about ¼ of top of each orange. Remove pulp. Cut pulp in pieces and combine with
2 bananas, sliced
2 apples, diced
½ cup broken nut meats
¾ cup marshmallows, cut into eighths
3 tablespoons sugar
Fill orange shells with mixture and top with whipped cream. Serves six.

Spice Cup Cakes

Sift into a bowl
2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg, and add
½ cup seedless raisins. Then add
½ cup melted fat
1½ cups brown sugar
½ cup milk
1 egg, if desired. Beat thoroughly until batter is smooth. Bake as cup cakes at 400°F. for 20 minutes or as medium-sized loaf in a tube pan at 350°F. for 45 to 50 minutes. If paper cups are placed in muffin pans, it will not be necessary to oil the pans and the cakes may be served in the cups. Makes 12 cakes.

Pumpkin Pie

Mix in a large bowl
¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
¾ teaspoon cinnamon
⅛ teaspoon cloves
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg.
Add
1¼ cups strained pumpkin,
1 tablespoon molasses,
1 tablespoon melted butter, and blend thoroughly. Add
2 eggs, slightly beaten, and
1¼ cups milk. Pour into a nine-inch uncooked pastry shell. Bake in a hot oven (450°F.) 10 minutes, decrease heat to a moderate temperature (350° F.) and continue baking 50 to 60 minutes or until an inserted knife comes out clean.

Doughnuts

Sift, measure and sift twice,
4 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon cinnamon. Beat slightly
2 eggs. Add
1 cup sugar, and blend well. Add dry ingredients alternately with combined
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted fat
½ teaspoon vanilla. Add sufficient flour to handle, keeping dough as soft as possible. Roll lightly ¼ to ⅛ inch thick; cut with floured cutter. Fry in
Deep fat (365° F.), three minutes turning frequently. Drain on absorbent paper, and keep in a covered jar. Makes three dozen.

Oyster Stew

Strain liquor from
3 cups oysters (1½ pints) and remove any particles of shell. Heat oysters in liquor until edges curl. Add to
3 cups scalded milk and season with
1½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper, and allow to stand in double boiler 15 minutes to blend flavors. Add
3 tablespoons butter just before serving. Sprinkle over each serving
Minced parsley. Serve very hot with crisp crackers. Serves six.
For variation add
1 tablespoon catsup to each serving of stew.

Ginger Snaps

Place
1 cup molasses
1 cup butter
½ cup sugar in a saucepan and allow to come to a boil. Cool. Sift and measure
4 cups flour and resift with
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Dissolve
1 teaspoon soda, in
½ cup water, and add to cool molasses mixture. Then add dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. Add more flour if necessary. Roll very thin, cut cookies and place on oiled baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven, (400° F.) about 10 minutes. Makes six dozen.

Candied Apples

Wash well, dry and shine 12 red apples. Place
12 skewers securely, one in the core of each apple. Mix
2 cups sugar
½ cup white corn sirup
¾ cup water
⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar in a smooth saucepan. Heat slowly, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking without stirring to 295° F. or hard crack when tested in cold water. Place over a pan of hot water and add
Coloring
Flavoring, if desired. Dip apple into hot syrup, then hold upright and slowly twist it around to allow syrup to cover all parts of apple. Stand it on a rack and continue dipping apples.

Popcorn Balls

Pop
1½ lbs. shelled popcorn and place in a deep bowl, shake well to bring well-popped grains to top. Separate well-popped from unpopped grains. Make sirup by boiling.
1 cup sugar
1¼ cups corn sirup
1 tablespoon water to 270° F., or until a hard ball is formed when a little of the sirup is dropped into cold water. Pour
1 tablespoon melted butter over popcorn. Remove sirup from fire add
1 teaspoon vanilla, and pour over freshly popped corn until the mass begins to stick together, then form into balls by molding with the hands. By dipping the hands in cold water just to moisten, the mixture will not stick.

Lollipops

Cook
2 cups sugar
⅔ cup light corn sirup
1 cup water, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking without stirring to 310° F. or hardcrack when dropped in cold water. The last 20 minutes of cooking should be slow to prevent discoloration. When done, remove from fire, add
Few drops of oil of peppermint coloring matter and stir only enough to mix. Pour a little of mixture on greased slab and press a wooden skewer into the edge of lollipops. Decorations such as candied fruits, small candies, etc., should be pressed in while candy is still soft. Makes two dozen.

Molasses Taffy

Cook in a heavy pan, stirring constantly,
1½ cups sugar
½ cup water
1½ tablespoons vinegar
½ cup molasses. When boiling point is reached add,
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar. Boil to 256° F. or until mixture is brittle in cold water.
When nearly done add
4 tablespoons of soft butter
½ teaspoon soda. Stir frequently during last part of cooking. Pour into buttered shallow pans to cool. Pull between ungreased fingertips until light in color and stiff. Cut in 1-inch pieces. Keep in a cool place. Makes three dozen pieces.

Peanut Brittle

Melt
2 cups sugar slowly in a heavy frying pan, stirring constantly until mixture is a golden brown sirup. Remove from stove immediately. Stir in
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda, then
1 cup peanuts, broken. Pour at once onto an ungreased baking sheet. When cold break in pieces. Makes one pound.

Candied Orange Peel

Remove peel in quarters from
3 clean-skinned oranges. Cover with water to which
1 teaspoon salt has been added. Boil 30 minutes. Drain. Cover with fresh water and boil again until peel is tender, about ½ hour. Drain again. Bring to boil
½ cup sugar
½ cup water. Then add peel. Boil gently until sirup is absorbed. Drain. Roll in sugar. Cut into strips with scissors.

BETTY WELLS

On the Plate Are Toasted Finger Roll With Frankfurter, an Orange Shell Jack O' Lantern Filled With Fruit Salad, and a Witch Cheese Sandwich. These and Hot Chocolate and Spice Cakes With Raisin Faces Make Typical and Interesting Additions to the Halloween Supper Menu.

A Work of Patience and Beauty

Patchwork and Appliqué With 'Pretty Bits of Calico'

Quilts and Quilt-Making—Second of 12 Articles Running on Fridays

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE lovely quilts which are now among cherished heirlooms teach a lesson in the selection of material. A quilt is a work of patience. Most of it, often all of it, is done by hand. If the time is not to be wasted, the fabric of which it is pieced must be of good quality and fast color. Good long cloth and the soft, fine ginghams available in so many attractive shades and patterns are highly satisfactory. Care taken at the beginning will contribute a great deal to the achievement of something capable of giving pleasure, as the antique coverlets have done, throughout many generations.

While scraps are again being collected and utilized by the townswoman, as they have always been to some extent by her rural sister, the revival in patchwork brings also a voluminous trade in soft, colored ginghams and cotton prints by the yard. Today there seems to be no limit to the quilt-maker's field. It is possible, now that luxurious fabrics in practically any hue or shade can be purchased for a moderate price, that the elaborate quilting of medieval Europe will again be employed, and modern inventories of house furnishings include "cowltes" of rich satin having, "in the midst a cinquefoile within a garland of ragged staves, fringed rounde aboute with a small fringe of crymson silke, lyned through with white fustian," as did one possessed by the Earl of Leicester in the sixteenth century.

Appliqué, which is a popular form of patching at the present time, is rather looked upon in some of the country villages as an "easy way out," but it is one of the most ancient methods to be found in needlework. Being cut in whole motifs from a solid color, it lends itself more readily to a definite and coherent design than multi-colored fragments, collected in one heap largely from a motive of economy and frequently having little relationship to one another. It was used in the English quilts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and has been employed in a highly decorative manner throughout the ages wherever there have been the means of obtaining the desired silk or velvet, cotton or linen, satin or wool, in sufficient quantity. That the early American settlers took to piecing scraps is an indication of the lack of material and the need for inventing a process for building up a "top" for a coverlet, and arranging the pieces to give it a pattern of some kind.

The appliqued wall hangings which tourists purchase along the banks of the Nile, are the descendants of the linen panels which doubtless were part of the Egyptian furnishing in Alexander's time. In her book, "Quilts, Their Story and How to Make Them," Marie D. Webster ascribes to the Near East the influences which brought quilting and appliqué, or patching, together, in western Europe in the time of the Crusades. Their introduction to the American continent, she states, was due entirely to the English and the Dutch.

Fancy Quilted Garments

The fancy quilted garments of Jacobean days, the satin suits and breeches such as Charles I wore, and the petticoats fashionable during the reign of Queen Anne, found their American counterpart in the skirts of the colonists of New England, New Amsterdam, Virginia and the Carolinas. When the activities of the East India Company introduced into England, early in the eighteenth century, Indian, Persian and Chinese embroideries and textiles, the fine, white linen bedspreads, then in vogue, began to show the oriental influence in the floral and geometrical forms which immediately became adopted in the closely-stitched quilting, of which some priceless examples have been preserved.

The petticoat of the Elizabethan period was often finely quilted and then embroidered in gold thread, with pearls or other jewels where the lines of stitching intersected. Having learned the value of quilting to keep out the cold, and being restricted in fabrics other than the simple homespun, hand-woven woolens and linens which they themselves produced, the colonial women naturally applied that form of needlework to covering for the rough-hewn, quickly constructed beds and sleeping chests with which they had at first to content themselves. Thus the patchwork quilt, providing as it did a use for the small scraps too precious to throw away, too fragmentary to make up even into a child's garment, established itself for all time as a symbol of pioneering resourcefulness.

Squares of cloth placed in simple arrangements, and often consisting of only two colors, or the "natural" shade and one home-dyed hue, were the ancestors of the "four-patch," "nine-patch," "Jacob's Ladder." Other well-known patterns which have come down from generation to generation, are still among the favorites of isolated, rural districts, where a slight modification of an old patch is a matter of sufficient excitement to bring a neighbor woman several miles to borrow the new idea. The square, the diamond and the rectangle, then the hexagon and the circle, were the foundation of practically all the variations, with their hundreds of quaint, and sometimes far-fetched names of designs which we know today.

In Colonial Days

How important a part quilt-making played in the life of the early American settler is indicated in "Home Life in Colonial Days," by Alice Morse Earle:

> The feminine love of color, the longing for decoration, as well as pride in skill of needle-craft, found riotous expansion in quilt-piecing. . . . The amount of labor, of careful fitting, neat piecing, and elaborate quilting, the thousands of stitches that went into one of these patchwork quilts, are today almost painful to regard. Women revelled in intricate and difficult patchwork; they eagerly exchanged patterns with one another; they talked over the designs, and admired pretty bits of calico, and pondered what combinations to make, with far more zest than women ever discuss art or examine high art specimens together today. There was one satisfactory condition in the work, and that was the quality of the cottons and linens of which the patchwork was made. They were none of the slimsy, composition-filled, aniline-dyed calicoes of today. A piece of "chaney," "patch," or "copper-plate" a hundred years old will be as fresh today as when woven. Real India chintzes and palampours are found in these quilts, beautiful and artistic stuffs, and the firm, unyielding, high-priced, "real" French calicoes.

A Counterpane Combining Patchwork and Quilting

A New Book on Quilts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

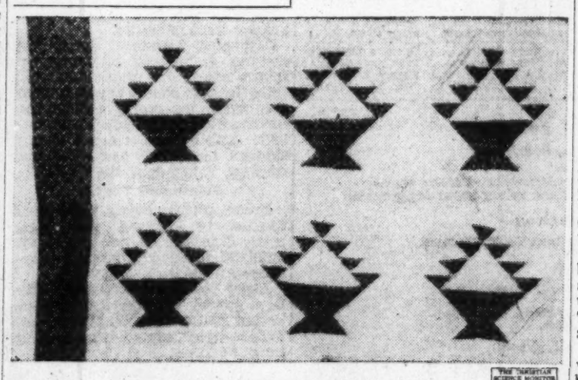
SEVERAL delightful books have been written on the history and making of patchwork quilts. We have had Ruth Finley's "Old Patchwork Quilts and the Women Who Made Them," Marie D. Webster's "Quilts, Their Story and How to Make Them," Carlie Sexton's "Yesterday's Quilts in Homes of Today," and others, and now comes a new book on the subject which is itself a magnum opus of "piecing" scraps of information from everywhere in the world. It is "The Romance of the Patchwork Quilt in America," by Carrie A. Hall and Rose G. Kretsinger, published by the Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. $5.

Mrs. Carrie A. Hall and Mrs. Rose G. Kretsinger, both of Kansas, are to be highly commended for having put together, in a single volume of a size that can conveniently be handled, an indexed and thoroughly readable record of the patchwork quilt as it has developed from its utilitarian origin in the early American household of English and Dutch settlers, to its present form of carefully planned, artistically designed appliqué work suitable for the modern bedroom interior. It is an especially useful book at this time, when not only taste but the necessity for reviving the old-time handicrafts bring back to the home circle the production of coverlets by hand.

One can scarcely read Mrs. Hall's description of the old-fashioned quilting bee, or "Gleanings from Old Scrapbooks," without longing to put everything else aside and start immediately cutting out patches for a "Double Wedding Ring," or "Philadelphia Pavement," or "Job's Troubles," or one of the many other irresistible patterns, notes on which accompany her entertaining tale.

She has made a collection of more than 1000 quilt patches, both antique and modern, including practically every known motif which has originated in America, and this collection she has entrusted to the Thayer Museum of the University of Kansas. Seven hundred of these patches are reproduced in black and white lithographic process of soft halftones in the book, grouped according to the elemental geometrical form—the square or circle or triangle or diamond—which governs the design. Verse and prose quotations from writers who have found literary color in the craft of patchwork, and picturesque historical anecdotes lend a charm to the practical passages on how to cut out a pattern, what number of needle and size of thread to use, how to measure the fabrics required.

Mrs. Kretsinger's chapters on the actual quilting, beautifully illustrated with designs and with museum pieces, point out that by the artistic character of woman's needlework, "we may judge of the mental development of the people and of their domestic conditions." She remarks, "And now at this busy time in our history we are growing tired of machine-made things, and women are turning more and more toward the old Colonial arts. Special effort is being made to revive the antique patterns and technique of handweaving and quaint needlecrafts, of which quilting is perhaps one of the most outstanding and highly appreciated of them all."



Section of a Quilt Made in the Basket Pattern. It Is Quilted in an All-Over Design As Well.

Inexpensive Tablecloth

Almost all women have, I believe, a penchant for beautiful table linen but some years ago, when I was in need of new table cloths, I found it impossible to indulge my fondness for damask linen so had to cast about for a suitable substitute. The result follows. I bought two lengths of white Indian Head linen (now called Ramona Cloth) and joined them with a length of inexpensive coarse white lace about four inches wide (either hand or machine sewing will do). I then hemmed the two ends and found I had a most inexpensive and attractive tablecloth. One of these has been in service almost 10 years and is still in good condition. These cloths must be ironed when rather damp and with a hot iron.

Mrs. R. S. W., Illinois

Farm Gifts Are Different

Christmas Preparations Made Ahead of Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the holiday season rolls around each year, I am wearing a "smile that won't come off." The reason is that I am well prepared, and the answer is farm gifts. Once upon a time farm gifts might have been sniffed at, but not any more. If care and thought are lavished upon them, they need never be.

I begin my Christmas preparations in the summer. My choicest jams, jellies, conserves and preserves are poured into odd-shaped jars and glasses. These are set away on a shelf especially reserved for "gift foods." Later these jars will be decked with a "necktie" of bright cellophane ribbon and a tag will carry this message: "For your Christmas breakfast."

Canned vegetables are next on the list. The more usual ones are welcome in both pint and quart sizes. Unusual vegetables such as Swiss chard, green lima beans, egg plant, mushrooms, tomato juice, sweet potatoes, spinach and other canned foods should receive an enthusiastic reception. A Christmas seal atop the jar will add the holiday note.

In Polished Jars

The latch string is always out for such canned goods as pickles, fruits, grape juice, kraut, hominy, chow-chow, watermelon preserves, even vegetable soups. Be sure they are all of good quality and flavor, and wash and polish each jar carefully.

It is a matter of pride with me that any root vegetables I give be washed clean and looking as attractive as possible. Carrots, cabbage, parsnips, turnips, rutabagas, celery, pumpkins, and squash all make delicious food gifts.

Apples which have been polished and wrapped in tissue fastened with a seal look twice as good as those presented in their more natural state.

Nuts, nut-meats and such if given a little before the holidays may then be used by the recipient for her holiday baking and candy-making. Dried vegetables should not be overlooked. These may include navy beans, lima beans, pinto beans, and in the cereal line whole or cracked wheat and corn meal.

Popcorn is an ideal gift for youngsters. Dye 10-pound sugar sacks and fasten your favorite recipe for popcorn balls to the outside as a sort of label. Two to one you will be told that the recipe was the best ever.

To Lend Variety

Among the sweetest of gifts is honey. In gallon, half-gallon, quart and pint lots this golden gift will grace any holiday box. Some homemakers also have sorghum, cider and vinegar which has been made at home. These can also be regarded as gift possibilities.

As the big day nears, the last of the preparations are made at our home. Just after Thanksgiving comes the baking of fruit cakes. Two weeks later, I make cream cheese. This I coat with paraffin, and as the cheese ripens it will taste better.

Golden pats of butter in waxed paper, cottage cheese in waxed cartons, and eggs in dozen lots are among the last-week preparations. Always welcome in homes where everything must be bought, they help to ease the extra burden of expense for worried housewives.

City doors gratefully receive any dressed fowl, whether it be chicken, goose, turkey or duck. Include your best dressing recipe and build up a reputation!

Real country whipping cream is my latest triumph. In shining pint and half-pint containers, it is greeted with veritable wreaths of smiles.

Plenty of waxed paper, cellophane ribbon, seals and tags add so much to a holiday box. I try to add a sprig of evergreen for the finishing touch—this to be laid on the very top of the box. And I wish you a real country Christmas!

B. O. P.

Good Taste for Sale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ASSIST girls who are interested in fashion as a profession, Catharine Oglesby has written a practical and encouraging book called "Fashion Careers, American Style." (Funk & Wagnalls Co. $2) Miss Oglesby has marshaled impressive figures and statistics in order to portray in three dimensions the world of La Mode, which offers to qualified women the largest opportunities and the most cordial welcome of any industry. The annual volume of sales in the United States of ready-to-wear, she tells us, is $1,000,000,000. Ninety-five per cent of the employees in department stores are women. Cosmetics employ in this country half a million women, while the volume of business done in the name of Beauty was, in 1927, $1,825,000,000.

Miss Oglesby shows the candidate for entrance and preferment in this world, how to analyze her abilities in relation to the numerous departments into which fashions as a career are divided. Is she creative and hand-minded, and born to be a designer? Is she idea-minded and attuned to promotion and advertising? Is she analytical, selective, and accurate in estimating the responses of women to beautiful things, and not afraid of stiff bargaining for quality and fair prices, thus demonstrating talents as a buyer?

Analyses of temperaments are followed by analyses of vocations and subvocations and the most helpful educational preparation for them. And the rewards they offer and also the penalties they exact all along the road, are explained. Much of the information and counsel are presented in the form of interviews with women who have risen to distinction and whom it is pleasant to meet so intimately in these pages. However, Miss Oglesby's personal experiences in diverse fashion fields give authority to her own conclusions.

The book leads you on an exciting and instructive trek into factories, designing rooms, showrooms, sales departments; it explains the machinery of production, and reveals human talent creating beauty, stimulating in the public the desire to buy good taste, and interpreting the consumer to the manufacturer.

Miss Oglesby thinks highly of existing systems, is enthusiastic about ambitious people, and sees opportunities around every corner. Her world is, perhaps, a little too rosy, but her maps and her guideposts are implicitly to be trusted.

H. J. K.

Mail this ad. and 30¢ to
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30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for a copy of Alice Bradley's newest illustrated book with washable cover.
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Modern Homes

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY I sat, for an evening, in a gathering of young businesswomen. They were all girls who are employed in different business concerns in a small city, most of them live at home. As I watched them and listened to their conversation the thought came to me that they were more like the girls of the early years of this century than one would have thought.

In the first place they looked and dressed much as did the girls thirty years ago. They wore plain woolen dresses, gray or brown or dark blue or "pepper-and-salt." A bit more conservative in yardage than were the dresses of earlier days but otherwise much the same. There were bright satin or velvet trimmings, and collars, yes, some of them right up to the chin, "just like ours." They also wore jaunty little hats such as we used to call "turbans."

And what do you suppose they were talking about, these "modern" business girls? They were telling each other of their plans for the long winter evenings that are, in their part of the world, "just around the corner." Here are some of the plans:

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"I am going to knit myself a dress this winter. Someone always reads aloud evenings at our house and I like to be doing something while I listen," said one. "I am going on with my pottery classes," said another. "They give me an interest which is entirely different from my work." Others were studying music, and one had a loom and was going to weave scarfs and shawls.

Then they began to discuss the social club to which they all belonged, the first meeting of which this was the occasion. "Now," I said to myself, "I shall hear something 'modern.'"

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But these were the recreations that they mentioned: Chess, checkers, dominos and backgammon were mentioned. Then anagrams. They waxed enthusiastic over a glorified game of anagrams and immediately sat down at tables to try and evolve sentences which would read the same way from both ends. Madame, I'm Adam," was one which took time and skill to untangle after the letters had been given to them. "Name no one man," was another which they deciphered during the evening. "We have a lot of fun doing this at home evenings," one of them said.

I heard mention of quoits played with rubber horseshoes, of table golf and several other games. There was talk of books to be read, and work to be done, and much about the joy to be found in quiet evenings at home.

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At the close of that evening I knew that at least in one small city and others like it, while houses may have changed during the past few decades, homes today have much in common with those we older homemakers have long counted precious.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Favorite Recipes

Dear Editor:

These cookies are a favorite because they are crunchy and stay crisp to the "last cookie."

Salted Peanut Cookies

Cream
1 cup butter with
1 cup brown sugar. Add
1 egg,
½ cup corn flakes (measured after crushing),
1¼ cups oatmeal,
1 cup salted peanuts (the small peanuts with red husks),
1½ cups flour,
¼ teaspoon baking powder,
¼ teaspoon soda. Mix all together thoroughly, form in balls the size of a walnut and flatten onto a cookie sheet. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., 10 minutes.

(Mrs.) E. M. J. B., Minnesota.

What Vocation?

Are you interested in a career in the field of arts, music, drama, or business? Whichever calling you choose to follow, you can prepare for it at high standard schools that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

If possible, it would pay you to call personally on the schools of interest to you for information regarding courses, rates, etc. Should any of the schools be in another city, you can get complete details by mail.

Consult the school advertisements on the Tuesday and Saturday Education Pages.

Ex-King George To Await Vote On Greek Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

George since they now owe allegiance to the crown.

It is recalled that General Condylis was once a stanch Republican, but changed sides in June because he felt the Republic had failed to stabilize politics.

Indeed it is held that only through allegiance to a third, more impersonal, party such as the Constitutional Crown, can Greek Army leaders be weaned from politics, the strength of the army reconstituted and 20 years' of divisions and bickerings between Monarchists and Republicans healed.

Growth of Communism

A further important factor favoring restoration, it is declared, is the recent growth of militant Communism throughout Greece. Increasingly aggressive Communist elements have, it is stated, formed an alliance with Republicans and had become a threat to the "honest but weak" Tsaldaris Government.

But the strongest inducement of all to the King to return, the Monitor learns, is the possibility—which many Greeks believe amounts almost to a certainty—of international naval repercussions in the eastern Mediterranean, following the League's imposition of sanctions on Italy. Greece's strategical position opposite the Suez Canal obviously demands a strong government and absolute unity of the nation, it is declared.

It is reiterated that the King's sole desire is to bring about that unity and to be the impartial head of all the Hellenes, rising superior to all parties. It is understood he has not attached any conditions to his return but looks forward to real co-operation with all sections of the Greek nation.

Lifting of Barriers Urged in War on Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Among the proposed subjects for Interstate Compacts on Crime, which are being considered, are these:

1. A compact giving authority to officers of an enacting state to cross the state line, continue pursuit of a suspected criminal in a co-operating state, and there make an arrest.

2. A compact giving authority of the enacting state to serve a criminal process issued by it, directing its officers to arrest in the co-operating state, one who has committed crime in the former.

Further Provision

3. A compact giving authority to the officers of the enacting state to return a fugitive to its own territory, after he has been arrested in a co-operating state, without the customary rendition procedure.

4. A compact giving to the co-operating state authority to expel to the enacting state a person arrested in the former's jurisdiction, whether or not they are fugitives, without following the usual rendition procedure.

5. A uniform reciprocal statute providing for the securing of out-of-state witnesses for attendance at criminal trials.

6. A compact giving authority to the enacting state to try persons for offenses taking effect in it, although committed in a co-operating state, or for offenses committed partly in each state, or in such close proximity to the boundary line that it is impossible to tell in which jurisdiction they are committed.

Supervision of Parole

7. A compact whereby one state would agree to supervise parolees released by another state upon the latter's agreement to supervise parolees released from the first state.

8. A compact authorizing a state to expel, or the demanding state to retake, parole violators, escapees, persons on probation, or convicts in the expelling state charged with crime in the demanding state, who do not come within the "fugitive from justice" classification under the rendition laws, or who should be retaken by a procedure simpler than that afforded by such laws.

9. A compact giving authority to neighboring states to maintain a joint bureau of identification and investigation, a joint crime laboratory, or a joint police unit or border patrol.

Combating Crime

The program for the opening meeting of the conference today began with an address of welcome by Governor Hoffman, followed by a talk by Senator Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments, which is strongly supporting the objects of the conference. His subject was, "How the State Governments Can Organize to Effectively Combat Crime."

Following Senator Toll, Justin Miller, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, chose as his subject, "How the Federal Government and the States Can Best Cooperate in Controlling Crime."

For the afternoon session officers and members of six committees were appointed. These committees had as subjects for consideration these six subjects:

"Extradition of Criminals," Chairman, Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti of Pennsylvania.

"Removal of Out-of-State Witnesses." Chairman, Attorney General John J. Bennett of New York.

"Extension of Trial Jurisdiction." Chairman, Professor John B. Waite of Michigan.

"Parolee Supervision." Chairman, Sanford Bates, director of Federal Bureau of Prisons.

"Joint Interstate Bureaus." Chairman, Attorney General Philip Lutz, Jr., of Indiana.

"Form of Compact." Chairman, Joseph F. O'Connell, Commission on Uniform Laws, Massachusetts.

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23-Day Tour... $349.50 up. 9 exciting days in Hawaii to swim, fish and laze about. From Vancouver (trains to ship-side) or Victoria on the *Aorangi* or *Niagara*. See your own agent or Canadian Pacific: 344 Madison Avenue, New York.
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"The Sunshine City"
Pioneer Hotel
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Three Gridiron Contests Billed On Local Fields

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three games, two of them terminating football relations for awhile, headline tomorrow's local college football drama. Holy Cross invades the Stadium to play Harvard for the last time according to immediate future scheduling and Boston University will make its final jaunt to Medford to face Tufts until at least 1937. The other local encounter will bring Rhode Island State, conqueror of Brown last week end, to Kent Field, Brookline, for a game with Northeastern.

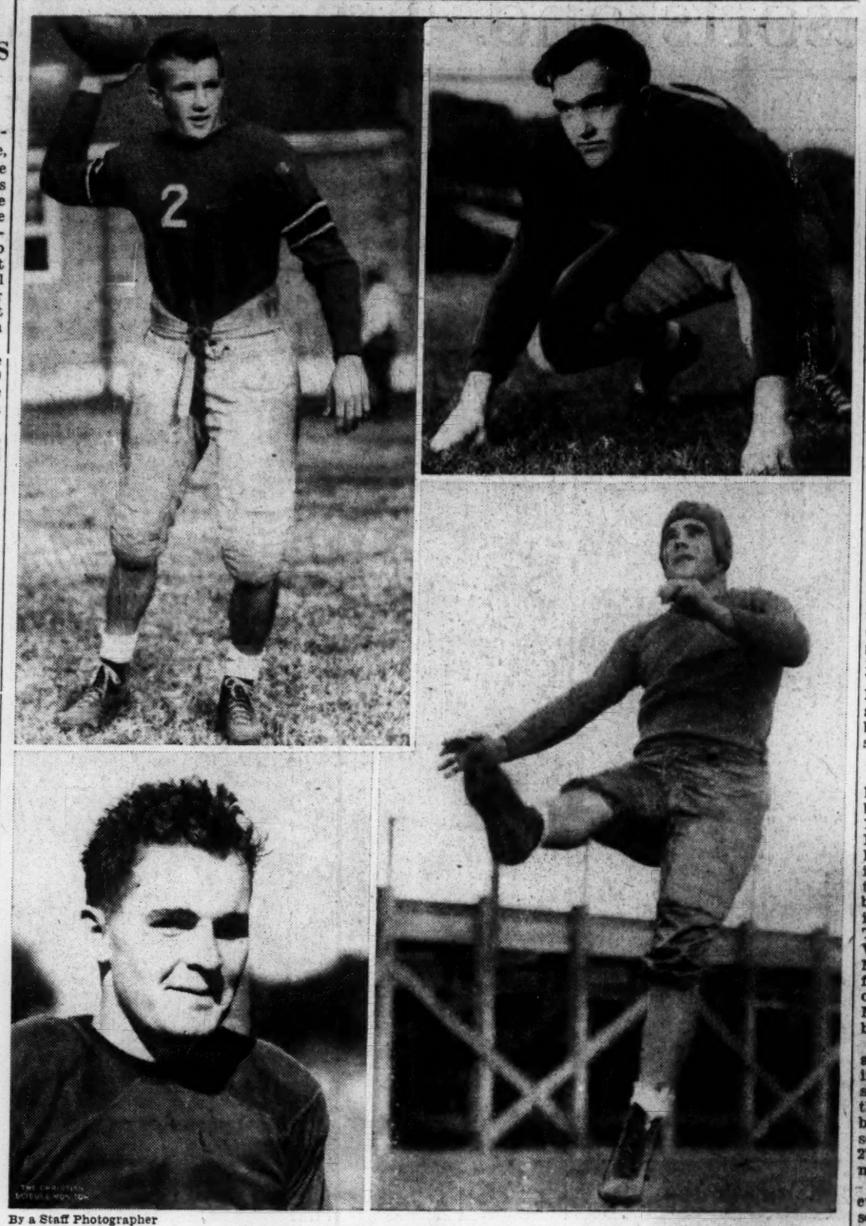
Harvard and Holy Cross have faced each other on the gridiron 19 times beginning in 1904 with the Crimson forces emerging victor in 13 of the engagements and one ending in a scoreless tie. In the last two contests the Worcester Crusaders defeated the Harvard eleven, 10 to 7, and 26 to 6. It is the first time, and possibly the last, that a Harvard team under the tutelage of Dick Harlow will battle with the Eddie Anderson machine.

Naturally Holy Cross has enjoyed a spot on the Harvard schedule for prestige and financial benefit and many figure that the Crusaders aim to give Harvard a good licking in this windup encounter. All experts agree that the visitors are favored to win and the margin seems to be the only point in question. Harvard, beset with men forced to the sidelines, nevertheless is prepared to offer resistance defensively, although the offense is not sufficiently developed this early to hope to do very much.

Last year Lew Manly's Tufts eleven went out to Nickerson Field and defeated Coach Pat Hanley's Boston University team, 7 to 0. This year the Jumbos have lost many of the prominent stars who aided in that victory and the Terriers, on the surface, appear stronger. This, like the Harvard-Holy Cross battle, may develop into a little extra exertion since it is the closing engagement for a time. Tufts is breaking relations on the gridiron with the Terriers for next year after this contest.

Last year the Northeastern Huskies edged Rhode Island State, 6 to 0. Both teams looked very impressive last week. The local Huskies disposed of Alfred at Brookline under floodlights Friday night, 37 to 7, and the Rams were equally imposing in scoring their initial triumph against Tuss McLaughry's Brown team, 13 to 7. This contest shapes up as one of the best small-college contests of the local season.

Rivals on Local Gridirons Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Representing Four New England Football Teams

Upper Left—Gus Rook, Northeastern Sophomore Quarterback. Upper Right—Capt. Jack Rendall, Guard for Tufts. Lower Left—Sam Greeley, Harvard, Center. Lower Right—Gary Famiglietti, Boston University, Fullback

CCC Men to Compete In Billiard Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—The first annual national CCC Key-Shot pocket billiards championship tournament, sponsored by the National Billiard Association of America, today closed with an entry list of 242 camps. All nine areas of the CCC are well represented for the area competition which gets under way on Oct. 14 and continues until Oct. 16.

The nine area champions will then meet for the national title on Oct. 21, 22 and 23. Fifteen charted key shots (prepared by Charlie Peterson) will be played three times around to determine the total number of points scored by each player and team. The maximum number of points possible is 450 individual and 2250 for the team count. Five players will comprise each camp squad. Each camp will wire their scores to the other camps.

Engraved bronze, silver and gold emblems will be awarded the members of the area and championship squads.

Missouri Valley Football Scores

Washington		**Creighton**	
24-McKendree	0	13-St. Louis	0
6-Illinois	28	16-Okla. Aggies	0
30	28	29	0
Grinnell		**Washburn**	
13-Central (Iowa)	3	32-Baker	7
0-Mich. State	41	12-Emporia	7
12-Washburn	6	6-Grinnell	12
25	50	50	26
Tulsa		**Drake**	
0-Okla. Central	9	27-Central (Iowa)	0
0-So. Methodist	14	40-Simpson	12
0	23	67	12
Oklahoma Aggies			
6-Oklahoma City	0		
0-Creighton	16		
6	16		

Golf Favorites Continue

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Favorites continued in the running for the Bertheilyn Trophy after the first round of match play yesterday in the 23rd annual invitation golf tournament at Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, medalist, of Huntingdon Valley defeated Mrs. E. E. Wetherill, Philadelphia, 4 and 3. The trophy defender, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., national women's champion, defeated Mrs. William G. Hamilton Jr. of Huntingdon Valley, 2 and 1.

Cardinals Name Bradenton

BRADENTON, Fla., Oct. 11 (AP)—R. M. Beall, chairman of the city's general baseball committee, has announced the Cardinals would return here next spring for their seventh consecutive training period in Bradenton.

Madden Wins in College Tennis

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 11 (AP)—Robert Madden, University of Pittsburgh tennis star, captured the seventh annual middle Atlantic intercollegiate tennis tourney yesterday, defeating Ramsay Potts of the University of North Carolina, 1—6, 8—6, 6—4, in the finals.

College Football Results

Annapolis 26, Virginia 7.
Friends 12, Sterling 6.
Rio Grande 13, New River State 12.

Breadon Predicts Pennant for 1936

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—Happy Sam Breadon, boss of the St. Louis Cardinals, looked down the Red Bird roster yesterday and saw, with a minor change here and there, another National League pennant over Sportsman's Park in 1936.

"Certainly I was disappointed," he said of the Chicago Cubs spectacular stretch drive last month, "but we'll beat out the Cubs easily next year, and we'll beat out all the other contenders.

"We can't miss. The Cardinals are the best club in the league."

Breadon was enthusiastic about a handful of rookies who moved in from the Cardinal farms at the close of the last season, especially Bill McGee, a right-handed pitcher from Houston; Lynn King, a Houston outfielder, and Lyle Judy, a base-stealing specialist from Springfield, Mo.

"I wish we could find a regular job for Judy," he said, "What a drawing card he'd be. He certainly has something on the bases. King showed enough to make him deserving of a full trial. McGee was a fine prospect."

Leeds in Yorkshire Cup Final

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Canadian Press)—Leeds advanced to the final round in the Yorkshire Rugby League cup competition yesterday by defeating Hull, 15 to 3, in a replayed semifinal fixture. The teams had previously fought to a 4 to 4 draw. In a semi-final for the Lancashire Cup Salford trimmed St. Helen's, 19 to 6. Richmond triumphed over Royal Naval College, 13 to 5, and Plymouth Albion squeezed out a 14-to-12 victory over Devonport Services in English Rugby Union games.

Co-Captains at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11 (AP)—Thomas A. D. Jones Jr. of New Haven, son of "Tad" Jones, former head football coach at Yale, and Douglas C. Northrup of Glenbrook were chosen co-captains of the Yale 150-pound football team yesterday. Jones is an end and Northrup plays in the backfield. The 150 pounders play their first game Oct. 19 against a similar eleven from Villanova.

Jimmy Wilson Signs Contract

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11 (AP)—Jimmy Wilson, catcher and manager of the Philadelphia National League baseball team, signed a contract yesterday to manage the Phillies next year. Gerry Nugent, club president, did not disclose the terms of the contract. Wilson came to the Phils two years ago from the St. Louis Cardinals and succeeded Burt Shottin as manager.

New Zealanders Win

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Canadian Press)—The combined Northumberland and Durham Counties provided hard opposition for the touring New Zealand Rugby team yesterday but could not hold off the powerful invaders who have lost only one game of their tour so far. New Zealand won, 10—6.

Reardon to Umpire in Japan

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—Herb Hunter, known as the "sports envoy to Japan," announced yesterday that John E. B. Reardon, National League umpire, has accepted an invitation to umpire a series of 12 games in Japan for the All-America amateur baseball champions. The players will leave San Francisco on Oct. 17.

Navy Footballers Win

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Navy football team rallied in the late quarters yesterday, after trailing Virginia at the half, to defeat the Cavaliers, 26 to 7, before 15,200 spectators here for the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy.

Roach Is Released

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—John Ross Roach, for 14 years a major-league hockey player, and since 1932 goalie for the Detroit Red Wings in the National Hockey League, was given his outright release today by the Red Wings. He was the oldest player, in point of service, in the league.

Two Conference Favorites Eyed This Week End

Missouri Valley Football Standing

	W	T	L	Pts For	Pts Agst	P.C.
Creighton	1	0	0	16	0	1.000
Grinnell	1	0	0	12	6	1.000
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Tulsa	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Drake	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Washburn	0	0	1	6	12	.000
Oklahoma A. M.	0	0	1	0	16	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11—Having won conference victories, Creighton and Grinnell are watched with exceptional interest this week, though they do not meet Missouri Valley Conference rivals. The Creighton Bluejays invade the Houston (Texas) stronghold of Rice Institute tomorrow, and the Grinnell Pioneers visit Carleton College at Northfield, Minn. Both M. V. teams were defeated last year by these opponents.

Other elevens are also at work with nonconference rivals. Oklahoma Aggies visit Detroit, hoping to repeat last year's 19-to-6 win. This affair is under lights tonight, and so is Washburn's reception of St. Benedict's at Topeka, Kan.

Drake is undertaking the hazardous task of trying to upset Ohio State, nominated by experts for national honors The game is at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday. Other games on this day show Tulsa receiving Texas Christian at Tulsa and Washington entertaining Southern Methodist at St. Louis. The Tulsa and Washington teams were beaten by their prospective antagonists last season.

Creighton Established Favorite

Creighton established itself as a leading contender for the M. V. title by outscoring the Oklahoma Aggies, 16 to 0, last Saturday night. The Bluejay line threw the Aggies for a loss on total yardage on both rushing and passing, and allowed only two first downs. Consistent charging by Creighton forwards led to blocking a Cowboy punt for a safety. Touchdowns were made by Francis Wilcox and his substitute, Donald McIver, at right halfback. Busch, fullback, ran back the opening kickoff of the second half for 70 yards. Matthew Bokmueller, end, kicked both afterpoints.

This power in the forward wall and the ability in running and passing revealed in the second half should serve Creighton against Rice this Saturday. The Southern team beat the Bluejays 47 to 13, last season, and their most recent victory, 27 to 7, over Duquesne, indicates they may have lost little of their class.

Grinnell should be in shape to even up with Carleton for last season's 7-to-0 defeat. The Pioneers showed skill in the air in defeating Washburn, 12 to 6, in a conference game. Hayward, sophomore end, caught a 40-yard pass on the eight-yard line and crossed the goal. Schoitterbeck, sophomore halfback, caught a 35-yard heave behind the goal line after it was batted by opponents. Bauer, veteran quartgrback, threw both successful passes. Carleton last week played a scoreless tie with Ripon.

Washburn Should Go

Washburn should get going against St. Benedict's, beaten last week by Kansas, 42 to 0. The Ichabods played a very good game against Grinnell, missing a tie score by the margin of a pass dropped behind the goal line with less than a minute to play. Fumbles nullified much Washburn ground gaining. The Ichabods constantly threatened with a tricky array of reverses, spinners and lateral passes. Vernon East and Harry Kinter, Melvin Vigolo and Lloyd Schwartz did some brilliant running and passes, and Kinter scored the touchdown.

Drake, in defeating Simpson, 40 to 12, last Friday, revealed a new halfback, George Setrakian, who may be counted on for some brilliant offensive work against Ohio State. Setrakian scored two touchdowns, got away on a number of long dashes, and figured in the pass attack. My Ubi, fullback, who previously carried the burden of the Bulldog offensive, did his share as expected, with two touchdowns. Joe Auer, halfback, was also conspicuous in advancing the ball. These men, clever as they are, will need a lot of support from the line at Ohio State, and it is a good thing the line is heavy. The Buckeyes last week defeated Kentucky, 19 to 6.

Tulsa, defeated 14 to 0 by Southern Methodist, appears to have somewhat the same outlook in taking on Texas Christian this week end. The latter was a winner, 13 to 7 over Arkansas. It was an aerial circus, clicking in the third period, which baffled the Golden Hurricanes. They lost a close game, 14 to 12, to Texas Christian last year.

Washington, beaten 28 to 6 by Illinois, has some hope of stopping the Methodists. Fumbles hamstrung the Bears' attack, and there is some hope of reducing their number. Bob Hudgens, halfback, made the Washington touchdown. Last year Southern Methodist defeated the Bears 7 to 0, but the Bears think they have improved enough to expect a different result Saturday.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Sign of the Unicorn

SO FAR as sports are concerned, one of the most regrettable results of the recent depression has been the closing up, apparently permanently, of the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse, on the corner of Blagden and Exeter Streets, Boston. Organized back in 1887, almost 50 years ago, the B. A. A. built its clubhouse the next year, and during the next 46 years it sheltered more than one world's champion, and the possibilities of its never opening again for that purpose cannot but cause a feeling of regret. Trophies of national and world renown have reposed in its spacious rooms, and many a thrilling story of athletic prowess has been related by its heroes of past years.

Always Among the Leaders

To the present-day sports follower the B. A. A. has been noted for its famous Marathon run and indoor track and field meet; but to those who can go back half a century, the club was known in almost every line of athletic endeavor. In the '90s it maintained a football team which could give battle to any of the big college teams of that time. I can remember the day that they played Harvard, with "Dick" Waters, brother of "Bert" Waters of Harvard, leading the wearers of the Unicorn against the Crimson, and Harvard had all she wanted that day. Then, too, the club had some fine baseball teams, and among the players who represented it on the diamond were Dr. A. E. Stearns, former Amherst star pitcher and later principal of Phillips Andover Academy; Jack Highlands, one of Harvard's greatest pitchers, and a host of other former college stars. In fact, there was not a sport in which the B. A. A. did not have representation at one time or another.

Staff Photo
The Sign of the Unicorn

Three Big Accomplishments

To me, the three biggest accomplishments of the B. A. A. will always be the sending of a team to the Olympic Games of 1896, the establishing of the B. A. A. Marathon run, and the inauguration of its annual indoor track and field meet. Five athletes made up the Olympic team, and they won six of the 12 events held to bring the team championship to the United States, and we doubt very much if there has been an Olympic meet since then at which there was not some member of the B. A. A. representing Uncle Sam. To the B. A. A. must always go the honor of holding the first Marathon run in the United States. It was in 1897 that the first of these events was held, and, with the exception of the year the United States was in the World War, one of them has taken place every year. The track and field games have for years been regarded as competition of the highest class. Started in 1889, they were one of the first, if not the first, to hold indoor relay races, and the winning of a prize in one of these meets has always been regarded as a great athletic accomplishment.

Some Members to Carry On

While it looks very much as if the B. A. A. would not be able to carry on in its old clubhouse, some of its members are working hard to see that the association continues in the future. Assurance has been given by some of its leaders that the Marathon run and indoor track and field meet will be held next year as usual. These members now have their quarters at the Hotel Lenox, and while this is far from the large and well-equipped clubhouse they have been used to, they are hopeful of being able to maintain the organization and carry on the most famous and valuable of its sports activities. Next to the Winged Foot of the New York Athletic Club, the Unicorn of the Boston A. A. has undoubtedly had the longest and best-known record of any athletic club in the United States, and it is to be hoped that those who are working for its continuance will meet with success, even though they may have to operate in a more restricted field.

Mrs. Art Jarrett Sounds Blue Note Over '36 Prospects

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11 (AP)—Eleanor Holm, pretty backstroke champion of the United States women's Olympic team, sounded a blue note today over the 1936 prospects—as blue as those she puts into song with her husband's dance orchestra.

"Look out for Holland, warned the trim, brunette wife of Art Jarrett.

"They have in a broad-shouldered girl, Willimijntje Den Ouden, a possible winner of three events, quite enough to take the Olympic title away from our team at Berlin if the other places are evenly distributed.

"Right now I would say the American team can be sure of only one event, the 100-meter backstroke."

Miss Holm holds the record of 1m. 18.3s. for that and she intends to defend it at Berlin, become the first United States girl to compete in three Olympics and then step out of the amateur class—probably into a moving picture career.

"I haven't been doing much swimming since April," she said. "There's too much danger of going stale. I can get in trim in a few weeks. I'll go down to Florida in December and engage in competition there before entering the Olympic tryouts next June."

The Holland girl, 14 at the time of the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, finished only one second behind Helene E. Madison, of the United States, in the 100-meter freestyle event and Miss Madison had to set a new record to beat her.

Milwaukee Gets Franchise

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11 (AP)—James B. Mahler, representative of a group of Milwaukee sportsmen, announced yesterday his group had acquired a franchise in the American Hockey Association for 1936. When Milwaukee is ready to place a team on the ice next winter, the league will include Tulsa, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Hibbing, Indianapolis and Des Moines, Mahler said. The latter two cities with Milwaukee, will be new members, he said.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Freshmen Open Gridiron Season Tomorrow

THE Harvard freshman football team will open its season at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon playing the strong Phillips Exeter Academy team which last Saturday defeated the Yale freshmen, 7 to 6. Admission to the game will be 55 cents, and all tickets will be sold at Gate 20 on Soldiers Field Road.

Coach Neil Stahley has had three weeks' work with the Crimson freshman team, and in practice scrimmages this week they have worked in impressive manner for a first-year team operating from the Harlow single wing and showing considerable smooth and hard-hitting offense.

Exeter annually has one of the outstanding preparatory school teams of the East. Against the Yale freshmen a week ago the Exeter line outcharged the Yale line through which W. Bailey, 190-pound fullback, plunged for substantial gains, and the Exeter touchdown. Capt. Roscoe Walker of the Exeter team is considered an outstanding end.

Crimson Backfield—The starting Harvard freshman backfield has been together from the beginning of the season, and will be composed of Clarence Boston Jr., Philip Brooks, Francis Harding and Ulysses Lupien. Boston, son of the Pawtucket Times' veteran sports editor, has shown impressively in the Harvard freshman scrimmages and the entire backfield is well balanced. Starting at left end for the Crimson will be Donald Daughters, formerly of Watertown High, 178 pounds, and whose brother, Robert, will be a starting end for Holy Cross in the Stadium game against Harvard tomorrow.

Lions May See College Game—"Patsy" Clark, Detroit Lions coach, and his professional charges, may see the Holy Cross-Harvard football game in the Stadium tomorrow. Yesterday, Clark visited the Harvard athletic plant, escorted by Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern.

The Detroit team plays the Boston Redskins Sunday at Fenway Park and have been practicing this week on Northeastern's gridiron in Brookline.

Clark was among those first named in the press as a possible candidate for the Harvard coaching job now held by Dick Harlow.

While the Boston College coaches will be scouting three future opponents tomorrow, the B. C. footballers will be guests of the Harvard management at the Crimson-Holy Cross contest.

Soccer Game at Harvard—The Crimson varsity soccer team will meet Williams College on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 12 o'clock Saturday. Harvard defeated Tufts, 6 to 3, in its opening game on Wednesday and Williams has defeated Hamilton, 2 to 1.

The Harvard freshman soccer players will meet Andover at Andover tomorrow at 2:30. The Harvard freshmen defeated Tabor Academy, 4 to 1, in their opening game of the season, while this will be the first game for Andover Academy.

No Subsidizing at B. U.—Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, in his annual report, presented yesterday, said in part: "The new interest in athletics, particularly in football, and the kindly attitude toward Boston University of the sports writers of the daily press created an opinion in some quarters that Boston University was going in for 'big time' football. Some of the smaller institutions with which we have been playing inferred that they would no longer be able to match Boston University. Naturally such a rumor was disquieting, both to them and to us.

"The simple truth of the matter is that the only difference in the football situation at Boston University between that which existed formerly and that which now exists is that there is now a livelier interest in it, and it is receiving the support of an increasing number of our students, all of which is due largely to the commendable work being done by Coach Hanley.

"If Boston University were willing to resort to recruiting and subsidizing, Boston University's teams would doubtless make a better showing than even our most enthusiastic friends have any reason to expect of it; but we would rather live on the plane of equality, fairness and sportsmanship with a record of winnings and losses disappointing to our more ambitious friends than to resort to unjustifiable methods in recruiting and subsidizing for the sake of victories. . . ."

Here and There—Fred Thayer, with a fine card of 71, took gross honors in a field of nearly 90 players in the annual fall golf tournament of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at Wollaston yesterday. . . Deborah Verry of Worcester advanced in the Bertheilyn Cup golf tournament in Pennsylvania yesterday by defeating Edith Quier, 3 and 2, but Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore of Brae Burn lost her match to Frances Williams, 3 and 2 . . . Bay State women golfers yesterday held their annual handicap medal play in four classes on two courses as follows: At Blue Hills, in Class A, Rene Henderson of Weston posted an 89 for gross honors, and Eleanor LaBonte of Charles River scored a 91 to lead Class B; at Tedesco, Class C gross honor went to Mrs. John Nies of United Shoe with 101, and the Class D field was led by Mrs. F. Lynch of Belmont Spring with 107.

Cochrane Seeks Man to Replace Him Behind Bat

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane, sparkplug manager-catcher of the world champion Tigers, isn't hanging up his spikes for some time to come, but nevertheless he is accumulating several youngsters who may understudy him.

Although Cochrane is only 32 years old, he has done a lot of catching since he entered the American League in 1925, averaging around 120 games a year, exclusive of World Series contests. He has participated in more than 30 of these.

Young Frankie Reiber, third-string backstop on the Tiger squad this year, has been coming along for a year under Cochrane tutelage. Discovered by "Wish" Eagan, Tiger scout, the Battle Creek youngster became a sensation in the Texas League the year before he joined the Tiger squad, and before he put on a Bengal uniform, the Detroit club scoffed at a $40,000 offer for him.

Reiber developed a mental hazard soon after coming up, and lost his throwing accuracy.

Ray Hayworth, who has played second fiddle to Cochrane for the past two seasons, chiefly against left-handed pitching, is established as the No. 2 Tiger backstop, but he is only a couple of years younger than Cochrane.

Reiber overcame his throwing trouble this year, and again the fiery Mike regards him as a strong prospect. Another possibility is Rudy York, Indian slugger who was named the most valuable player in the Texas League last season. York can catch, but dislikes the task, insisting a catcher has to think too much to get any fun out of the game.

George (Birdie) Tebbetts, Providence College product, went to the Tiger camp last spring and finished the season at Beaumont. The management has indicated he may be called back again to Lakeland next spring.

Cochrane, despite managerial worries of bringing a last place club to the top of the league and a world championship, lost little of his fire during the season, and in the clincher game of the series, it was his run, on a hit by Goose Goslin, that brought victory to the Tigers.

Michigan State Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 11—Cross-country running and fall track practice at Michigan State College is drawing a turnout of nearly 50 men daily. Lauren P. Brown, coach of the harriers, has 35 runners reporting to his drills. Ralph H. Young, coach of the varsity and freshman track teams, will soon have his group advanced by daily sessions. Wade Allen and Fran Dittrich, a pair of jumpers who helped Michigan State enjoy a highly successful track and field season last year, are volunteer leaders of the trackmen until Coach Young can find time to drill the squad daily.

Amusements

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Evgs 8:40 Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:40

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First West Indian Day

BERMUDA, the tropical half-way house, lay three days north; three days of the "orderly clouds of the trades," as Kipling says, flying fish and bands of golden seaweed lying across an indigo sea. The crew had taken to white uniforms and the passengers to scanties. The south was strong upon us and winter tension was vanishing hourly. Then, just as we were learning a few names and making some odd acquaintances, our island loomed up one golden dawn and, before lunch, the ship was a memory and we were installed in an Italian-like court by the sea with a month's freedom ahead. For me there were a thousand memories to refresh; for Peter, the painter, there was a box of paints, a bundle of panels and a well of undreamt-of color, shape and form to draw from. What more could either of us ask?

We unpacked. Our room was large, high and white. Windows at each end overlooked the flower-filled court or a shady side street, ending on the beach where banana trees flapped and shredded themselves in the wind and Negro women padded by to market with trays of yellow oranges and shiny green mangoes on their high-poised heads.

WE HAD CHOICE of two bathrooms; one next door and modern, whose only West Indianism was a calabash for splashing water over you. Peter laughed at it at first, but it became so much her special joy that now there is one on the rack at home among the sponges. The other bathroom was the real old West Indian kind—the only kind I had ever known—a huge cement affair under the gallery, where you climbed over a cement wall and stood under the shower if it was empty or floated in four or five feet of water if it was full. My spaniel dog used to adore it; she plunged in all right, but could not climb out, and finally I had to have special steps built for her to get out by.

OUR BOOKS WERE arranged on the writing table. Scarlet hibiscus and corallita flowers positively blazed in a green bowl before the mirror—we were all set. Practical Peter suggested inquiring about meals and their times. My experience of West Indian meals was that of the sugar estate miles from town and visitors. It began with early toast and eggs—often guinea fowl eggs at sunrise, when cattle, chickens, guinea birds, pigs and donkeys were joining in what Gertrude Atherton in *The Conqueror* calls the "infernal chorus of a West Indian morning." Only to us it was not infernal; we rather liked it, perhaps because we were a part of it. Then down to work and back to breakfast at eleven-thirty; siesta till three unless special demands broke into it, which they frequently did; then down to work again on fields bordering the sea, often until nearly dark when the cotton was being picked and weighed; and then a last ride up the hill to dinner at seven by lamplight.

But here things would be different and it finally resolved itself into more or less northern meal times, with extra ones thrown in, and ending with dinner at eight when we tasted soups that were new and flavored with strips of Avacado pear, fishes that kept you guessing their names, and candied fruits and new nuts that held us at the table as long as they lasted.

WE WERE NOT often in for all these meals, so our clothes still sufficed to start home in. One or two of our meals we usually took with us on expeditions, and it was exciting to find your dessert sandwiches made of guava jelly and your thermos bottle to consist of a large green coconut, which had to be knocked on the head to get at the salty sweet milk which seems to be food, drink and refreshment all in one delight.

Siesta or no siesta, we simply had to renew acquaintance with the place and at once. The town square, so called, was a circle sloping toward the sea, cut with streets and set with royal palms, silvery smooth masts whose fronded tops rustled eternally in the trade wind. It was not many minutes before Peter was asking me to get her permission to paint it from the gallery of the Treasury Building overlooking it. An old acquaintance turned out to be the Treasury chief, so the result was many quiet sittings on hot mornings above the heads of the chattering, chaffering Negro crowds below and a canvas to take home.

THE STORES FASCINATED us and we walked through one after another, solid old stone buildings, slave built and windowless, protected by heavy hurricane shutters red or blue turned back against the gray walls. Inside was everything from bicycles and ploughs to head handkerchiefs, yellow with blue quarterings for the young and dashing, purple with gray checks for the parent of "picknees," and sober black and white for the grandmother. Bathing suits of scant design and primary colors hung in chromatic rows—we saw them later on bronze bodies in a milky turquoise sea and shall not easily forget it.

Every kind of cotton goods from the thick unbleached sheeting, out of which we used to make our cotton-picking bags, to the most delicate drawn needlework, as fine as lace, and a real native industry if it was taken in hand. I wanted a white drill jacket, and got one that fitted well enough after ten minutes' search. Peter wanted head handkerchiefs for tablecloths and won the shopgirl's admiration by her arrangements of colors that had certainly never been combined before on that island.

I HAD NEVER forgotten the Court House and the Library above it, a lovely old building and a survivor of many a flood and hurricane. We walked over to it across the public gardens, where green lizards like fairy crocodiles lurked under the trees and stared unwinkingly before vanishing into the shadows. The librarian turned out to be another old acquaintance, and we spent an hour with old maps and relics of Nelson days when Admiral Rodney fought the Count de Grasse off near-by Dominica and our island was divided between England and France, with two governors and their courts and much fraternizing between the soldiers in spite of war in Europe.

It was hard to leave, so we hung about and watched the island's daily loan library in operation. Month-old English and American newspapers and magazines were being sent out to the estates by boy runners in the evening to be returned the next morning. The rolls were just being made up and the lists checked, to make reasonably sure that the same Graphic or Punch had not gone to "Hard Times" Estate two nights before. I knew what it was like to be on the receiving end; I remembered the many nights I had spent poring over the news and the jokes, while the lamp swung and creaked in the wind and the fireflies in the cane brought the stars down to earth.

We heard the island gossip that night at dinner. I had twenty years of questions stored up and got answers to most of them until I felt I had really only been away a year or so, and could plant the cotton and grow the cane all over again with a little practice. Afterward we walked out along the beach in the velvet dark, where the stars burned instead of twinkled and night was not night at all, but only a release from the sun.

WHAT A DAY! Where on earth were we that morning? Where are we tonight? In a new world. We could smell it, taste it. A world to explore tomorrow. We crawled under our mosquito nets; the day was done, we could not receive one more impression.

E. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

AN ALLEGORICAL FIGURE OF "PEACE," *by Ambrogio Lorenzetti: In the Palazzo Pubblico of Siena*

IN THE Hall of Peace, in the Town Hall of the old Tuscan city of Siena, there exist some frescoes by the Sienese painter, Ambrogio Lorenzetti, who lived and worked in the early part of the fourteenth century.

These celebrated frescoes are a magnificent series of pictures of the civic life of that period. In them are depicted the effects of "Good Government" and of "Bad Government"; and, while the effects of bad government are represented as disastrous, good government is represented in noble buildings, orderly activity, and a joyous, industrious people.

The frescoes of the "Buon Governo" represent the contemporary ideal of a state guided and directed by Wisdom, Justice, Peace, Prudence, Fortitude, Magnanimity and Temperance, with the attendant blessings of such rule as manifest in both city and country life. In the scenes depicting civic life the city of Siena rises magnificently in the background with its towers, palaces, gates, streets and piazzas, peopled by cavaliers and ladies, and by industrious and contented working folk. The country scenes show the daily life of the peasantry and the rural pastimes of the wealthy and noble, who withdraw to the country for sport and ease.

Upon a great throne is depicted the Commune of Siena, above which hover figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, while to right and left appear figures of Concord, Justice and Peace.

Among these Peace is the loveliest of all. Robed in white she is seated upon a throne, her feet upon the weapons of war. A wreath of olive rests upon her fair hair and a branch of olive is in her hand; her elbow rests upon a cushion of that cut-linen embroidery which the nimble-fingered Tuscan women still delight in producing.

The Way Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO that seems to be having difficulty would not welcome information concerning the way out of it? There is a way out of every condition that is not entirely harmonious in the highest sense of the word. The way is simple, but for ages humanity in general has sought it vainly. This way is the one to which Christ Jesus referred when he said (John 14:6), "I am the way, the truth, and the life."

Jesus was sinless, but he "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin" (Hebrews 4:15). His was a realization of deathless Life, and he proved that the crucifixion did not end his immortal life—there was a way out of the belief of death. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written of Jesus (Unity of Good, p. 55): "He was the Way-shower; and Christian Scientists who would demonstrate 'the way' must keep close to his path, that they may win the prize. 'The way,' in the flesh, is the suffering which leads out of the flesh. 'The way,' in Spirit, is 'the way' of Life, Truth, and Love, redeeming us from the false sense of the flesh and the wounds it bears."

The way out is open for all men, women, and children, in every walk and condition of human life. The sick, deformed, crippled, diseased—all may find their way out of erring belief into health and happiness. The sinful and weak may find the way out of error into the purity and strength of true manhood. The disheartened, the unhappy, may follow the way out of failure into success, prosperity, happiness, and dominion.

One of the qualities essential to humanity in working out its perplexing problems is that of innocence. It was his innocence that protected Daniel in the lions' den. There was nothing of guilt in his thought. He had done no wrong, his sole offense being that he had worshipped God. Likewise, it was his innocence that enabled Jesus to say (John 14:30), "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." There was no guilt in his thought; consequently he knew that he had nothing to fear.

Keeping innocent means keeping one's consciousness filled with good thoughts, shutting out every thought that would make one guilty of believing anything which is untrue about God or man. To this Mrs. Eddy referred when she wrote (Miscellany, p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness."

Christian Science is preventive as well as curative and restorative. Through it discords are prevented, overcome, and healed, since all error is a misstatement of spiritual fact. Christian Science teaches us to prevent the acceptance of a false belief, or to cure it should it seem to be manifested. Christian Science reveals that man exists at the standpoint of spiritual good. In the goodness of God—and in Him man lives, moves, and has his being—there is no imperfection of any kind. God's pure presence does not tolerate evil. Why, then, should it be believed that man, God's expression, does so? Spiritual man is the manifestation of God; evil, whether as sickness, sin, or discord, is the manifestation of a false belief, a mistaken sense of things, a myth. There is therefore no connection, no unity of evil with man at any point. Man is and forever shall remain God's perfect image and likeness, free from imperfections; while abnormalities remain evil, illusory, non-existent, and wholly apart from God's man.

The way out of evil belief is to see and demonstrate the truth about God and man, for God is perfect and man is His exact likeness. That is the truth which cannot be reversed or obscured, but which is forever manifested and divinely sustained.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

All of Massive Granite

I WALKED to Buchan Ness one day. It is four miles south of Peterhead and all the buildings all the way were of red granite. The smallest cottage is massively built of granite two feet thick. Even cow-houses are made of granite. Immediately behind Buchan Ness lighthouse is the strangest of villages. The winding streets were made of rough granite set after the fashion of cobble pavements. There were tiny granite boxes for homes, many with a basement. The village had its own granite church, and its own granite war memorial. The shore was composed of sharp granite rocks of every size and shape; nothing but granite as far as the ebb exposed the land. Beyond low-water mark were more granite rocks, some covered as the tide rose and on these the sea broke badly. Yet there was a tiny harbour among the rocks ashore sheltering a few little sailing boats. The entrance frightened me. At half-flood you could see how narrow and tortuous it was; it was impossible to sail there. I thought, except in a very small boat and in the best of weather. I walked around the granite lighthouse on a granite path, sat on the granite seats of the village and walked back to Peterhead over granite shingle, granite rocks and granite cliffs.—W. E. SINCLAIR, in "Cruises of the Joan." (New York: Longmans, Green.)

All the Bells

ALL the bells I ever heard.—
The ship's bell clanging through the mist
Against the cry of wheeling bird,

The camel's bell, and even rune
Across night sands of amethyst
And down a green-gold afternoon

A tea-bell tinkling; and the fawn
Light of November stirred
By carillon on carillon,—

Now comes a Christmas roundelay,—
All the bells I ever heard
Are ringing in my heart today.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

Vejen ud

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

VIL ikke ethvert Menneske, der synes at leve i vanskelige Forhold, med Glæde tage imod Belæring om den Vej, der fører ud af disse Vanskeligheder? Der findes en Vej, der fører ud af enhver Tilstand, som ikke er fuldkommen harmonisk i den højeste Betydning af dette Ord. Denne Vej er ganske enkel, men igennem Tiderne har Menneskeheden i Almindelighed forgæves søgt at finde den. Det er denne Vej, som Kristus Jesus hentydede til, da han sagde (Joh. 14:6): "Jeg er Vejen og Sandheden og Livet."

Jesus var syndefri, men han var "fristet i alle Ting i Lighed med os, dog uden Synd" (Hebr. 4:15). Han forstod klart, at Livet er uden Død, og han førte Bevis for, at Korsfæstelsen ikke endte hans udødelige Liv—der fandtes en Vej ud af Troen paa Døden. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, har skrevet om Jesus (*Unity of Good*, S. 55): "Han var Vej-Viseren; og Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd], som vil demonstrere 'Vejen', maa træde i hans Fodspor for at kunne vinde Prisen. 'Vejen'—i Kødet—er de Lidelser, som leder ud af Kødet. 'Vejen'—i Aanden—er Livets, Sandhedens og Kærlighedens 'Vej', der befrier os for det falske kødelige Begreb og de Vunder, der rummes i dette Begreb."

"Vejen ud" staar aaben for alle Mænd og Kvinder og Børn under alle det menneskelige Livs Forhold og i alle dets Tilskikkelser. De syge, de vanskabte, Invaliderne, de svage—alle kan finde Vejen, der fører ud af de fejlagtige Begreber og ind til Sundhed og Lykke. De syndefulde og karaktersvage Mennesker kan finde Vejen ud af Vildfarelsen og ind i den sande menneskelige Naturs Renhed og Styrke. Den mismodige, den ulykkelige kan gaa ad denne Vej ud af Nederlag og Fattigdom og ind til Sejr, Velstand, Lykke og Herredømme.

En af de Egenskaber, der vil være af væsentlig Betydning for Menneskene i Udarbejdelsen af deres vanskelige Problemer, er Skyldfrihed. Det var Daniels Skyldfrihed, der skærmede og beskyttede ham i Løvekulen. Han var sig ingen Brøde bevidst. Intet forkert havde han begaaet, hans eneste Misgerning bestod i, at han havde bedt til Gud. Det var ogsaa Jesu Skyldfrihed, der gjorde, at han kunde sige (Joh. 14:30): "Denne Verdens Fyrste kommer, og han har slet intet i mig." Hans Bevidsthed var uden Skyld; og derfor vidste han, at han intet havde at frygte.

At bevare vor Skyldfrihed vil sige at holde vor Bevidsthed fyldt med gode Tanker og udelukke enhver Tanke, som kunde gøre os skyldige i at tro noget usandt om Gud eller Mennesket. Mrs. Eddy pegede paa dette, da hun skrev (*Miscellany*, S. 210): "Elskede Christian Scientists, hold eders Sind saa fyldt med Sandhed og Kærlighed, at Synd, Sygdom og Død ikke kan komme ind. Det er klart, at der ikke kan bringes mere ind i et Sind, der allerede er fuldt. Der er ingen Dør, hvorigennem det onde kan komme ind, og ingen Plads for det onde at fylde i et Sind, der er fyldt med Godhed."

Kristen Videnskab er forebyggende saavel som helbredende og genoprettende. Den forebygger Disharmoni, overvinder og læger den, fordi al Vildfarelse er en falsk Fremstilling af aandelig Sandhed. Kristen Videnskab lærer os at undgaa Troen paa et falsk Begreb, og den lærer os at rette dette Begreb, om det skulde synes at manifestere sig. Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer, at Mennesket lever i Samklang med det aandeligt gode. I Guds Godhed—og i Ham lever og røres og er Mennesket—findes ingen Ufuldkommenhed af nogen Art. Guds Nærværelses Renhed taaler intet ondt. Hvorfor skulde vi da tro paa, at Mennesket, Udtrykket for Gud, skulde taale det? Det aandelige Menneske er Manifestationen af Gud; det onde, hvad enten det viser sig som Sygdom, som Synd eller anden Disharmoni, er Manifestationen af en falsk Tro, et misforstaaet Begreb om Tingene, en Myte. Enhver Forbindelse, enhver Overensstemmelse mellem det onde og Mennesket er følgelig udelukket. Mennesket er Guds fuldkomne Billede og Lignelse og vil altid vedblive at være det, fri for alle Ufuldkommenheder; medens al Disharmoni og Sygelighed tilhører det onde, Illusionen, og i Virkeligheden ikke er til, og ganske adskilt fra Guds Menneske.

Vejen ud af Troen paa det onde vil sige at se og demonstrere Sandheden om Gud og Mennesket, thi Gud er fuldkommen, og Mennesket er Hans nøjagtige Lignelse. Dette er Sandheden, som aldrig kan forvanskes eller fordunkles, men som i al Evighed lyser med guddommelig Kraft.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Literature for the Million

"SOMEHOW or another," says Augustine Birrell in one of his essays, "the family libraries of the more respectable booksellers hung fire. They did not find their way about." Even Knight's "Library of Interesting Knowledge" had but a variable and insufficient success. It cost three-and-sixpence a volume and was not what the public wanted. Therein lay the secret of George Routledge's success. He possessed none of Knight's literary gifts, but had a surer instinct for publishing. Knight's devoted work as a pioneer of cheap literature left its mark on the reading habits of the people, but he lacked both Routledge's genius for gauging popular taste and his shrewd business ability.

The times were propitious for Routledge's "Railway Library." The Railway Mania of 1846, the year which saw the last number of Knight's Penny Magazine and the end of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, had led to vast schemes for railway development in all directions. H. W. Smith & Son, who had used the new lines of communication to build up their unrivalled system of newspaper distribution, were now casting eyes on the bookstalls, presently securing the sole bookstall rights all over the London and North Western system. Smith's first bookstall came into existence at Euston Station towards the end of the year in which George Routledge launched his "Railway Library." It was high time that something was done to meet the increasing needs of the travelling public. Hitherto the supply of reading matter on all the lines had been haphazard and wholly unworthy. With a few notable exceptions at some of the more progressive centres the bookstalls, such as they were, sold nothing but what a Times leader-writer described as "unmitigated rubbish"—the books as often as not sharing the honours with . . . lollipops, mingled with newspapers, sandwiches, and so forth.

A more insidious development had been the trade in poisonous literature through unscrupulous dealers whose credentials had not been sufficiently examined by the railway authorities when granting their bookstall licenses. "Cheap French novels of the shadiest class, and mischievous trash of every description which no respectable bookseller would offer, found purchasers," to quote from Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Life of W. H. Smith". . . . All this was changed when the control of the stalls fell into "Smith's" powerful hands. Unwholesome books and miscellaneous rubbish alike were swept away. So highly were these reforms on the London and North Western appreciated both by the railway authorities and the public that the new contractors were soon able to extend their system to other lines. By 1862 "Smith's" and "Bookstalls" had become synonymous terms almost throughout the country.—F. A. MUMBY, in "The House of Routledge, 1834-1934." (London: Routledge.)

Proud of the Country of Our Adoption

I AM Parsee by nationality: and I belong to that small community, numbering only about a million, which migrated from Phars in Persia, in the seventh century—Pilgrim Fathers setting sail for an unknown destination—in order to protect the Zoroastrian religion and their sacred fire against compulsion to Islamism by the Moslem conquerors of their country. Driven by adverse winds into the Run of Cutch on the western coast of India, they landed, and made a treaty with the then overlord. The emigrants were allowed to stay in the country, and to retain the religion of Zoroaster: but they had to part with the Persian tongue and the Persian dress, in favour of what Guzerat had to offer. . . .

In his youth my Father—Sorabji Kharsedji, of the house or lineage of Langrana—had in the manner of the Early Martyrs of the Christian Church, at peril of death, changed his religion to Christianity. That story has been told elsewhere; but it has emphasized our great heritage as descendants of those who are able to sacrifice all for a conviction; and a conviction of the Spirit. My Father's ancestors did that, when they set sail from Persia; he did the like when his personal conviction compelled the course he took, in glad fearlessness and with thanksgiving—to the very end. . . .

We had a perfect home and a joyous childhood—full of fun, and of love and the expressions and usages of love. . . . Never was there a home of those days to which more people came, of every race and condition, nor between which and other homes and people there was more traffic.

But there was an invisible circle drawn round it which brought us very close to one another, and which made it untypical of the Indian home of the period. My Father owed his personal thinking in an orthodox Parsee family to his English tutor, George Valentine. My Mother owed her education and ideals to her adoptive mother, Lady Ford, the wife of Sir Francis Ford, an Englishman in command of a regiment stationed during her childhood at the place in the Hills where her parents lived. We were therefore "brought up English"—i. e., on English nursery tales, with English discipline; on the English language, used with our Father and Mother, in a home furnished like an English home. But—and this is where the Parents showed their wisdom—we were also compelled to learn the languages of the Peoples among whom we dwelt. We were told tales of our ancestors in Persia, and of our forbears and immediate family in the Parsee community in India. We were made proud of that community; but from our earliest days we were taught to call ourselves Indians, and to love and be proud of the country of our adoption: while the history of our Parents made us love also the people and country to which George Valentine and Cornelia Ford belonged.

Thus had our Parents conceived, and built upon, a unity which did not at the time exist in India.—From "India Calling: The Memories of Cornelia Sorabji." (London: Nisbet.)

Both Tourists: We Met by Chance

WE MET by chance, most pleasantly.
When I enquired,
She told me of the peonies in Minnesota,
Making for me a picture of fluffy loveliness,
All peony-scented;
White and pink and rose,
And shades of deeper color.
Sometime I must be where peonies are
When peonies are in bloom!

She had two lemons with her,—
Treasuring them.
With her own hand
She had picked them from the tree
In her cousin's garden in Pasadena.
She was taking them home with her,
And was going to make a pie with them, she said;
A most romantic pie,
From lemons picked with her own hand!
When I asked if the lemon blossoms pleased her,
Startled, her eyes opened suddenly wide,
She confessed that, seeing only lemons,
She had quite missed the blossoms.
Then laughing we agreed
That she must come again to see
The lemon tree bear flower and fruit
Contemporaneously.

And I sometime shall go to see
The picture of fluffy loveliness
She made for me,—all peony-scented,
Pink and white and rose,
And shades of deeper color.
Yes, surely, I shall go one day
Where peonies are
When peonies are in bloom!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Again Midas

MIDAS is with us once again,
Walking the woods as nights grow cold;
Here a tree and there a fen
Pauses and is turned to gold.

In his somber crimson cloak
He wanders slowly up the lane,
And his presence like a smoke
Lingers in the golden rain.

ELIZABETH BOHM

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Large Volume of Trading as Stock Market Prices Advance •

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Hit Fast Pace With Gains Throughout List

By Forrest Price

They pushed forward again.

Stocks hit a fast pace from the opening of the market today.

The ticker dropped back impressively at times.

It simply could not keep up with the procession as thousands of shares changed hands at rising prices in the early part of the session.

There were occasional periods when trading was quieter but they were only breathing spells.

Volume for the day was one of the largest of the year.

Total sales aggregated about 2,000,000 shares.

And there was quite an assemblage of new high prices.

Specialties again were most prominent.

Air Reduction was up 4 points at one time. Du Pont had a similar gain.

And Manhattan Elevated guaranteed stuck its head above the crowd by soaring 7 points at one time, making a new peak for the year.

Other notable gainers were Archer Daniels, Chrysler, Macy, New York Shipbuilding preferred, Gimbel Bros. preferred, Real Silk Hosiery, Westinghouse, Thatcher, Deere, the Republic Iron & Steel issues and Johns-Manville.

Among the losers were Union Pacific, Engineers Public Service with warrants, Tidewater preferred A, Greyhound and Minneapolis Honeywell.

Speculative bonds to some extent followed stocks in the upward trend. Announcement that the New Haven company had applied to the RFC for a loan of $5,000,000 was someway construed as a bullish argument. The company's loans advanced good fractions. U. S. Governments ruled firm. Italian 7s declined more than a point.

Cotton prices at New York moved in a narrow channel. Wheat and other grains at Chicago were off, due to the holiday tomorrow. Traders preferred to wait and see what developments may appear between now and Monday.

It is rather surprising how the market the last few days has been ignoring the war developments abroad. The sanctions against Italy may prove important enough as affecting business and markets, if carried through to anything like their full extent, but both business and the securities markets seem to have assumed the attitude of "wait and see."

So far as the United States is concerned most interest at present attaches to the industrial outlook. This has been apparent for some time.

Traders who keep a weather eye on business at all times are comforted with the knowledge that industrial shares are now selling on a level 25 per cent higher than at the first of the year. Rail stocks, on the other hand, are lower than they were at the beginning of the year.

It is believed in conservative quarters that, sanctions or no sanctions, business will continue to expand in this country provided the conflict abroad is confined to Italy and Ethiopia.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; industrials push ahead, but rails lag.

Bonds: Improved; United States Governments recover.

Curb: Steady; specialties higher.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; rates narrow.

Cotton: Barely steady; favorable weather.

Sugar: Higher; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; double holiday ahead.

Corn: Lower; reacted with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to weak.

Hogs: Mediums and heavies 5 to 10 off; top $11.

Foreign

London — Unaffected by sanctions voted against Italy, the stock exchange carried on a steady investment business today which improved gilt-edged securities and industrials. Transatlantic issues benefited by favorable American advices, and rubber shares advanced on the rise in the price of that commodity. Base metal shares were cheerful. The market closed firm.

Paris—The upward movement of prices continued on the Bourse today. Firmness in Wall Street, strength in metal prices in addition to the League of Nations following the expected course, were favorable influences. Rentes, industrial and international issues advanced, while Suez shares were hesitant. The market closed firm.

Berlin — After a quiet opening, prices on the Boerse strengthened slightly. Quotations reacted later, however, and the closing was weak.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	1.04⅞	1.05¾	1.03¾	1.04⅜	— ⅜
May	1.03¾	1.04⅜	1.03¼	1.03⅞	— ⅛
July	.93⅜	.94⅛	.93½	.93⅝	
Corn					
December	.61¼	.62	.60½	.60⅝	— ⅝
May	.59¾	.60⅜	.59	.58⅛	— ⅜
July	.60¾	.61⅜	.60	.60⅛	— ⅜
Oats					
December	.38⅛	.38⅞	.38⅛	.38¼	— ⅜
May	.29⅜	.29¾	.29¼	.29¼	— ⅜
July	.29⅜	.29⅜	.29¼	.29¼	— ¼
Rye					
December	.54	.54⅜	.52⅜	.53½	— ½
May	.55½	.56⅛	.54	.54½	—.01

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.93¼	.92	.92⅜	— ¾
May	.93½	.92⅜	.92⅝	— ⅜

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 1 lower to 2 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	93.0	93.0	92.5b
March	93.5	93.5	93.3b

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
December	12.00	12.03	11.97	11.97 —.03
May	12.35	12.37	12.32	12.32 +.02
July	12.65	12.69	12.65	12.67 +.04

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 11	Last Oct. 10
65¼	51	2†	Acme Steel	65	64	64	64⅞
9⅝	4¼	..	Adams Express	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
14¼	8	.80	Addressograph	14	13¾	14	13⅝
14½	4½	..	Advance Rumely	14½	13⅞	14½	13¾
8⅞	6½	.60*	Affiliated Prod	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
152¼	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	152	148½	152	147½
20½	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝
19⅜	6⅜	..	Alleghany pf pf (h)	14	14	14	..
2⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
7¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	4½	4½	4½	4½
30½	21	1	Allegheny Steel	27½	27¼	27¼	27
173	125	6	Allied Chem	170¼	169½	170¼	168½
7⅜	3½	..	Allied Stores	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
29¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4½	2½	..	Amal Leather	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	16	15½	16	..
73¾	49	5	Allied Stores pf	70½	69¾	69¾	70½
71	48½	2	Amerada	66	65½	66	65½
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	54	53	53	54
22½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	29½	29	29½	29
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	63	63	63	63
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	15	14½	14½	14½
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	157	156¼	156	..
38½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	31¾	31⅝	31¾	31½
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	120½	127½	128	..
146⅝	110	4†	Am Can	143¼	142	142	141¾
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	157	156¼	157	157
166	151¾	7	Am Can pf	157	157	157	..
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	21¼	21	21	21½
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	48½	47½	47½	48¾
22	8	..	Am Chain	21½	21	21	21¼
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	93	92½	93	92¼
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	32½	32½	32½	32¼
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	28	28	28	27
17	3⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12½	11⅞	12	12
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	15	14	14	14
8½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	4½	4½	4½	4¾
42½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	43¾	41	47⅝	41¼
37¼	29⅛	2.40	*Am Home Pr	34¼	33⅜	34	33¾
4⅞	2¼	..	Am Ice	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9⅜	4½	..	Am International	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	15	15	15	15
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10⅜	10	10½	10
10½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	10	10	10	10
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	28⅛	27⅜	28	27¼
121	72	2†	Am Metal 6%	119½	119½	119½	119
28⅞	18½	.60	Am Mach & Fy	27	26½	26½	..
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	7¼	6¾	7	7¼
41½	8⅜	..	Am P & L 5% pf	33¾	32¼	32¾	32⅜
49½	10¼	..	Am P & L 6% pf	38½	37⅝	38⅛	37⅜
18½	10½	..	Am Radiator	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝
27⅞	15⅜	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	26⅜	26⅝	25⅝	26
15⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	23⅜	22¾	23½	22½
51⅝	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	52½	51¾	51¾	51½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	140¾	140½	140¾	141
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	112¾	112⅜	112⅜	112
76	63	3†	Am Snuffff	71¾	71¾	71¾	71
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	99¾	99¼	99¼	99
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	102	101½	101¼	101¼
20¼	17	..	Am Steel Fdries	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	36	36	36	36
70½	51	2	Am Sugar Ref	52¾	52	52¼	51¾
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	137	137	137	..
145⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	140⅛	139⅞	139⅞	140
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5	5	5	..
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	25½	24⅜	25	24
27	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	25	24¾	25	24¼
19¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	17	16½	16⅜	16¾
82	48	6	Am Wat1pf	85	85	85	83
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
61¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62½	60¼	61	61¾
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	22½	22	22	22¼
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	26	26	26	27
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	13½	13	13	13¼
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	13½	13	13	13¼
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	99	99	99	9
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	47	45¾	45¾	44
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104
4⅞	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4¼	3⅞	4	4
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	61¾	59⅝	61⅛	60¼
8	4	..	Arnold Constable	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
9⅜	3¾	..	Artkem Corp	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
38	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	35	34¼	34¾	35
16¼	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16½	15⅞	15¾	16
109	80⅞	.9b	Asso Dry G 1pf	107½	107	107½	107
69¾	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	90	90	90	88
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	46½	45½	45⅞	45½
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	83½	83½	83½	84
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	22¼	21¾	21¾	22
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	21⅝
47½	32¾	2†	Atlas Powder	43½	42¾	42¾	43
115	106¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	112	112	112	113
39¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	40⅛	38½	38¾	38⅝
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8¼	8	8¼	8
63	35½	5	Austin Nichols A	42	41½	42	41
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3¾	3½	3½	3¾

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	19¼	19¼	19¼	13½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	18½	18	18⅛	17½
110	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	108½	107½	108½	108¾
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44½	44½	44½	..
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
72	32	..	Barker Bros pf	75	74	75	72
51½	37½	1†	Bayuk Cig	46½	44¼	46½	45
10⅝	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	92½	91	91	..
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14	13½	13½	13¾
23¾	11¾	..	Bendix Aviation	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	22½
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
52½	34	2	Best & Co	53	52¼	52¼	52
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	38⅞	37⅞	38	38⅜
103¾	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	103½	103	103½	105
11½	9¼	..	Blaw Knox	14½	14⅛	14¼	14½
16⅜	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	16¼	15½	15⅝	16⅛
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	47⅜	47¼	47¼	47¼
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	97¼	96½	97¼	96½
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami B	41¾	41½	41¾	41¾
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	23½	23¼	23⅜	23⅝
59	28¼	2	Borg Warner	59½	58½	58¾	59
1½	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
49⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	50¼	49¼	49½	49
15⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15¼	14¾	15⅛	14⅞
45⅝	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	45¼	44¼	45½	43¼
36½	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	35½	35	35	35¼
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	43½	42½	42½	43
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
3⅞	1¼	2	Brooklyn Q pf	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	63½	62	63¼	62¼
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	62	62	62	62
7	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6¼	6	6¼	6
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
¾	¾	..	Budd Mfg rts	¾	¾	¾	¾
7⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7¾	7	7	7
63½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	63¼	62½	63	63
9⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
23⅞	6¼	..	Bullard	22¾	21¾	22	22⅜
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1⅜	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	⅜	⅜	½	..
9⅞	3⅜	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8½	8¼	8	8
20½	13¼	.60	Buroughs Add	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	19¾
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	15	15	15	15¼
2¾	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	54	54	54	..

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35⅞	35⅛	35½	35½
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅝	6	⅝	⅝
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
2	1½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	26¾	26½	26⅜	26½
16⅝	8¼	..	Canada Dry	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9¾
13⅜	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
37½	30	2	Cannon Mills	38	37¾	38	37½
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	11½	11⅜	11½	11
46⅞	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	44½	44	44	44½
85¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh pf	85⅝	83½	83½	83¾
118½	83½	4	Case Threshing	118	118	118	118½
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	52¼	51¾	51¾	51½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	27⅜
1⅛	⅛	..	Celotex Co (h)	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	38¾	35½	36½	36
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26½	26	26	26
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	60	58¾	59	59½
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	6¼	6	6	6
25⅛	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
47⅜	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	43½	43½	43½	43
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	44¾	44¾	44⅜	44¾
4½	1⅜	..	Chi &2Gt W pf (h)	2⅜	2½	2½	..
34½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	31	30⅝	30⅝	30¾
3	⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4¾	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2½	2	2	2½
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	43⅜	43	43	42
4⅛	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
76¼	31	1¶	Chrysler	78¾	76⅝	77⅞	76¼
78¾	31	1¶	Cleve Cv Bko	42⅞	38⅞	42½	38¾
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	15½	14½	15	14½
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	79¼	78½	78½	79¼
5	3¼	..	City Stores	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
19⅞	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	19⅞	19¼	19½	19
249	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	249½	249½	249½	248
19¼	15½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17½	17	17⅝	17¼
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105
57⅝	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56	56	56	55½
35⅛	9	..	Collins & Aikman	35½	33¾	34	34½
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	107	107	107	106⅞
3	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	14½	14¼	14¼	14
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	13	13	13	..
14	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	13½	13	13	13¼
88	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	89½	87	89½	87
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	68¼	67	67	66¼
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	88	87½	88	87
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	52	51⅝	51⅞	51¼
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	66	65¼	66	64½
103¼	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	103½	102¾	103½	102¾
103¼	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	103¼	102¾	103¼	102¾
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	19	18¾	19¼	19½
2⅞	¾	..	Comwlth & So	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
65¼	29½	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	60	59	59	60
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	115	115	115	..
18¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	14¼	14	14¼	14
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	30¾	37⅝	37⅝	37¼
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	38	38	38	38
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	50⅜	50	50	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Flm Ind	5	4¾	4¾	5
22¾	14½	1½†	Consol Film I pf	17¾	17½	17½	17½
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	8	8	8	7½
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	30¼	28¾	29⅞	29½
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	99½	99	99¾	99¼
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
11⅜	6¼	.25b	Consol Oil	8½	8¼	8¼	8
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	76½	76½	76½	76
14⅞	8¾	..	Container A	14¼	14¾	14¾	14¾
6½	2⅞	7	Container B	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¼
74	62	7	Cons Cigar pf	70	67	70	67¾
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	4	4	4	4
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
1¾	¾	..	Cont Baking B	1	1	1	1
6⅞	4⅛	4	Cont Baking pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	88½	88⅛	88⅛	87⅞
16⅞	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16⅜
47⅜	28½	1.20†	Cont Insurance	40½	39¾	40	39⅝
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
25	15½	.62½b	Cont Oil	20⅝	20¼	20½	20½
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	57	56¾	57	57⅜
1	60	3	Corn Products	62½	61¾	61⅞	62½
156	146½	7	Corn Prod pr	154	154	154	152
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
3⅜	3⅝	2†	Cream of Wheat	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
16¾	11⅜	.25b	Crosley Radio	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	34	33⅞	33⅞	33½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	65	64½	65	64¾
92	74½	5	Crown W Pap 1pf	93½	93½	93½	..
5¾	3¼	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5⅛	5	5	5¼
26	14	..	Crucible Steel	26½	26	26½	26
66½	47½	.50g	Crucible Steel pf	64½	64½	64½	..
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	6	6	6	6¼
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	40¾	39⅞	40½	40

22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	17	17	17	16⅝
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	103½	103⅜	103½	103¼
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	3⅛	3⅛	3
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
72	61	8	Cushman 8%	71	71	71	..
37½	46	..	Cutler Hammer	37½	36¾	36¾	37½

—D—

43¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	43¾	42⅞	43½	43½
28	19	.75	Deere & Co pf	27¾	27	27½	..
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	32¾	31½	31½	32½
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	14½	13¾	13¾	13¾
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	99½	98¼	99½	98½
50⅜	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	37½	37½	37½	37½
40¾	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	37⅞	37¾	37¾	37¼
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	39	38¼	38½	39¼
13⅜	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
33	17⅛	.75b	Douglas A	21½	21½	21½	21¾
24	13½	1½a	Dresser A	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
5½	2	..	Dunhill Int	4½	4½	4½	..
135¼	86¾	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	134¾	131½	134	131
131	124⅛	6	du Pont deb	128½	128½	128½	..
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	114	114	114	114

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅜	6¼	6¼	7
161	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	156	154¾	155⅝	154⅜
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	158½	158	158	159
29¾	16⅜	1¶	Eaton Mfg	28⅞	28¼	28½	28¼
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
33⅝	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	33⅜	32⅝	33	32⅜
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	111	111	111	111
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	10½	10	10¼	10½
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5⅝	5	5¼	5¼
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	23	22½	22⅝	22⅞
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	25⅝	24½	24⅝	25¼
49½	39	2.85	Elec Sto Battery	46½	46	46	46
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅛	1	1	1¼
66	52⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	63	63	63	..
132	125¾	7	Edicott John pf	131	131	131

Business and Industry

Agriculture Department Sees Larger Corn and Wheat Crops

Commerce and Finance

Marked Recovery Shown in Weekly Wage of Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—There was a substantial recovery in the average weekly earnings of wage earners in 10 major industries during July, 1935, though earnings in general are still well below their 1929 levels, due to the shorter work week, says a study prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board covering the trend of wage earnings in the last six years.

Except for bituminous coal mining, manufacturing industry showed the greatest decline in average weekly earnings during the depression, the index falling from 100 in 1929 to 60.6 in 1933. This industry, however, has recovered 30.2 per cent of the total decline, and in July, 1935, the index stood at 78.9. Hours of work per week in manufacturing industry fell during 1933 and reached the low in September, 1934, when they were 33.3. In July, 1935, they had only recovered 5.7 per cent of the decline and the average work week was 35.2 hours.

Some Above 1929 Level

In the telephone and telegraph industries workers not only found that their earnings have risen above the depression low point, 93.8, but that they have passed the 1929 level as well, and in July, 1935, the index stood at 107.7. This is the most pronounced recovery noted by the Conference Board. It is almost matched by earnings in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industries, the index of which reached the low of 89.4 in September, 1933, and stood at 96.2 in July, 1935. In both these industries average hours of work per week during the depression did not decline to any marked extent.

Weekly earnings in the bituminous coal mining industry in July, 1935, showed a rise of 22.4 per cent, and in Class I railroads they rose 20.7 per cent from the low point of the depression. The index of the former, however, had declined to 41.6 and the latter to only 76.0 of the 1929 level. Hours of work in bituminous coal mining reached the lowest point in the depression in July, 1935, when labor conditions were particularly unsettled. Hours of work in Class I railroads had recovered 7.5 per cent from the low point, 40.1, reached in April, 1933, by July, 1935, when they stood at 43.1.

Earnings of 10 Big Groups

The following table presents the figures of average weekly earnings for 10 great industrial groups, as prepared in the analysis of the National Industrial Conference Board:

Average Weekly Earnings
(1929 equals 100)

Industry	Depression Low Point	July 1935	P.C. Inc.
Telephones & Telegr.	93.8	107.7	14.8
Elec Light & Power & mf'd Gas	89.4	96.2	7.6
Class I Railroads	76.0	91.7	20.7
Elec railroads & buses	82.7	88.7	7.3
Manufacturing	60.6	78.9	30.2
Wholesale trade	72.7	78.7	8.3
Crude petroleum prod	67.1	76.9	14.6
Retail trade	70.9	76.5	7.9
Anthracite coal min	69.4	75.9	9.4
Bituminous Coal Min	41.6	50.9	22.4

These trends are borne out when they are compared with the figures for average hourly earnings and average hours of work in 25 manufacturing industries, regularly computed by the Conference Board.

In 1929 the average work week was 48.4 hours. In March, 1933, the low point of the depression, the working week was 32.1 hours, a decline of 33.7 per cent. By July, 1935, the week had risen to 36.4 hours, an increase of 13.4 per cent and in August, 1935, it was 37.2 hours, or 15.9 per cent above the depression low point, although still 23.1 per cent below the 1929 level.

Average hourly earnings, which in 1929 were 58.9 cents, according to the Conference Board's regular survey of earnings in 25 manufacturing industries, fell to 45.3 cents in March, 1933, a decline of 23.1 per cent, the lowest level of the depression. By July, 1935, however, hourly earnings had risen to 59.8 cents, or 1.5 per cent above hourly earnings for the year 1929. The upward trend was continued in August, 1935, as well, and earnings reached 60.1 cents per hour, or 2.0 per cent above the level for 1929.

Real Estate Boom Is Forecast by Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 11

AN INCREASE in residential building of 75 per cent in 1935 over 1934 is predicted by L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician of the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Mr. Schnitman also said that this rapid rise in building would continue in 1936.

Mr. Schnitman spoke on Current Real Estate Problems, before Professor C. Elliott Smith's class in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University. He said that although the sharp increase the country is now experiencing would be extended into next year, he did not think the rate of gain would be as great.

Investment buying in New York, Mr. Schnitman said, is proceeding on the basis that no appreciable decline in construction costs is likely. Current prices for well-situated income-producing real estate are still cheap, he thought. Rising taxes, he continued, quickly could operate to halt the advancing tendency in prices.

Washington Finds Extravagant Use Of Its Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Oct. 11 — Extravagant consumption of raw materials and natural resources far out of balance with possible replacement spells economic disaster for the State of Washington, the state planning council warns, unless steps are taken to balance consumption with production.

In its first annual report, which the council described as a "balance sheet for the State," H. B. Kizer, Spokane, council chairman, in a foreword says, "One thing has been clearly brought out in this, the first year of the council's work, that we have been and are wasteful in the use of our principal natural resources."

Depleting Raw Materials

"We are depleting our replaceable raw materials at a greater rate per annum than nature's ability to reproduce," he wrote, "in this our consumption is out of balance with out production.

"Particularly is this true of our three most important wealth producers—agriculture, lumber and fisheries."

Shifting from the field of natural resources, the council report set forth that it found a "similar out-of-balance condition in the realm of economics, embracing trade, commerce, and industry."

"Prices are out of balance with costs," the report says. "Supply is out of balance with demand. In short, we have natural resources out of balance, an economic and distributive system that is out of balance, a civilization that is out of balance."

To Strike a Balance

The council revealed it is attempting to strike a balance sheet for each industry in the State to find "what it produces, what part is consumed and what contribution, if any, it makes to the value of our exports.

"When we have completed these surveys, we shall then be in a position to strike a grand balance for all the flow of income and outgo in the State, to know where we are weak and where we are strong," the report says. "This would correspond in the business world to a statement of operating income and outgo."

Brokers' Loans Have Sizable Decline

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $825,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 9, representing a decrease of $54,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Oct. 10, 1934, were $593,000,000.

Chamber Queries Businessmen On Extension of Federal Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Organized business was asked today to say whether its approves or disapproves of the recent extension of federal power typified by the increased number of major public acts passed by Congress.

A questionnaire sent out to its 1500 member organizations by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States carried these four questions:

1. Should there be extension of federal jurisdiction into matters of state and local concern?

2. Should the Federal Government at the present time exercise federal spending power without relation to revenue?

Questions of Principle

3. Should there be government competition with private enterprise for regulatory or other purposes?

4. Should all grants of authority by Congress to the executive department of the Federal Government be within clearly defined limits?

"The purpose," it was said by the special committee in charge of the referendum, "has been to reduce the various subjects down to questions of broad principle and to facilitate an expression of business opinion on these free from any extraneous considerations."

A study of the last three sessions of Congress is being distributed with the questionnaire. The committee found that the first session of the Seventy-third Congress enacted 83 public measures; the second session, 403. The first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress passed 414 public acts.

"No three successive sessions have enacted so many statutes of this kind," said the report. "A mere enumeration suggests the importance, the breadth and the variety of these public acts."

Replacing State Jurisdiction

The committee found "a steady endeavor to replace with federal jurisdiction the jurisdiction of the states over matters heretofore considered as belonging solely in the field of state and local self-government.

"Instances of such federal legislation began in a period of emergency," they added. "In this period, as in all like periods, there was acquiescence in measures which at any other time would have been challenged. Of this acquiescence, and of the conditions which brought this acquiescence, it now appears that advantage has been taken to consolidate a movement in federal legislation which, with the decrease of emergency factors, is evidently being strengthened rather than moderated."

The chamber has called upon commercial organizations and trade associations in all parts of the country to register their opinion on these trends. About 68 per cent of the votes will come from commercial organizations, chambers of commerce and boards of trade and about 32 per cent from trade organizations. The balloting will close on Nov. 25.

The World's Business

Economic Sanctions—III

LET us look at Italy's exports. They are of two kinds, "visible" goods and "invisible" services. The latter are entertainment of tourists and such services as shipping accommodations. Both are alike in yielding revenue to Italy as means of payment for necessary imports. The difference between them is that a boycott of "invisibles" is a *private* concern, whereas a boycott of "visibles" would be official. The commodity sales, a long line of manufactured goods and dainty foodstuffs, are:

Cotton manufactures	Woolen cloth
Silk	Straw hats
Almonds	Rice
Oranges	Eggs
Lemons	Hides and skins
Automobiles	Tomato preserves
Hemp	Olive oil
Cheese	Wines
Rayon	

There is nothing on this list that could not possibly be purchased elsewhere. The problem is the one I have posed before: What about the neutrals—Germany, the United States, and Japan? This problem, however, is not urgent, because no nation would be altruistic enough to take over the *buying* that others have dropped. It's the declined *selling* orders that would attract the "wolves."

* * *

Italy's purchases are of much more significance than her sales. They are the *key* to her war effort. In basic foodstuffs she is self-supporting, thanks to Mussolini's famous "Battle of Wheat." If she kills all her livestock, she could probably last some time without meat imports—beef and mutton from Argentina and pork from Yugoslavia. For other war necessities the list of imports becomes a catalogue. Among them there are half a dozen *key* commodities about which a good deal will now be heard. I am giving them below in the ratio of domestic consumption bought abroad. The list is supplied by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London:

Cotton	99%
Wool	80%
Coal.	95%
Mineral Oil	99%
Copper	99%
Other metals	53%

These "other metals" are a miscellany of such vital materials as nickel, tin, tungsten, manganese, lead, iron, zinc, chrome, mica, etc.

Substitutes for oil and coal and cotton have been the object of much research in Italy. But the laboratory has not been as successful as has the land in respect of wheat. New refinery plants are being installed to refine crude oil expected to reach Italy from the relatively near-by fields of the Near East. A method of mixing alcohol and ether with oil products is said to have yielded a fairly good gasoline. The alcohol is provided by the cultivation of sugar beets. Plans announced in the monthly business report of the Association of Corporations for May, 1935, estimate an increase of as much as 20 per cent of domestic production of gasoline out of the beets grown on the newly reclaimed land around Littoria. Another aid to domestically produced power other than that obtainable from imported oil and coal is hydroelectric output. In this respect Italy is wealthy. Output is increasing. Then the United States Department of Commerce reports the development of "gasogenes," apparatuses for producing gas by the distillation of wood or charcoal. As for a cotton substitute, research has been expended lately in the use of hemp fibers, either alone or with cotton. But the progress made so far in all these substitutes, according to available information, has not put Italy in any position to dispense with much of her imports, nor will it in any near future.

* * *

The metals, of course, resist the attentions of the laboratory. Incidentally, it was because of this imperviousness, and the great shares of the world's metal wealth held by Great Britain and the United States, that, in an address before the British Association several years ago, Sir Thomas Holland advocated a "mineral sanction" as the third article of the Kellogg Pact.

In respect of such limited sanctions, we return to the same problem that we found arose out of a 100 per cent boycott. Germany and the United States are equally responsible with Britain for *key* supplies to Italy. Also, there would be a subsidiary problem. Britain would have to watch that its *key* exports to other countries were not reshipped to Italy via neutrals. There are more ways of getting supplies than from consigner to consignee. Goods find their way to belligerents in time of war in all manner of peculiar ways. Many are the stories told of goods transshipments during the World War. A Russian officer once told me that, at one low period of Russian morale, American goods actually found their way to Germany via Sweden to the Russian lines and then over no-man's land into Germany!

* * *

In all these circumstances the application of sanctions is a vast problem. The world is not yet organized to apply sanctions in the sense that the police at home apply them. This will not be till profits are really put below peace and international security is regarded as synonymous with domestic security. In this half-organized world, nations are so economically welded together (though they act as if they are not) that any effort to detach them is fraught with undreamed-of difficulties. Even so, the world move is impressive as a demonstration. This must be having an influence upon the Italians. And, if sanctions go beyond the range of the symbolic, they are bound to press hard upon impoverished Italy, and expedite the determination which we hazarded at the outset of this series may be actuating Mussolini—namely, a short "demonstration" war.

The feeling that the war will be short and localized seems, at any rate, to be the view of the markets as revealed in the steadiness of market reactions to the outbreak of war.

H. B. E.

All Crops Seem More Abundant Than Month Ago

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Agriculture Department boosted its 1935 wheat crop estimate by 4,000,000 bushels and corn production by 29,000,000 bushels beyond its figure of a month ago.

The report was projected into a situation where war tension again swiftly lifted wheat prices. Its issuance, however, came after the closing of the markets, which sagged from earlier highs toward the end of the day.

The potato production estimate, contrasting with wheat and corn, was 7,000,000 bushels lower than last month.

The Oct. 1 estimate placed wheat production at 598,935,000 bushels, compared with 497,000,000 bushels last year and an average from 1928 to 1932 of 861,000,000 bushels.

The 1935 corn crop was estimated at 2,213,319,000 bushels, an increase from the 1934 total compared with the indicated outturn of 2,184,000,000 bushels on Sept. 1. The five-year average corn production was 2,562,000,000 bushels.

Severe September frosts in some late potato states were blamed for some of the decrease in potato prospects a month ago were described by department officials as too slight to be of material importance in affecting prices or the AAA adjustment program.

Secretary Wallace took the occasion for comment upon recent criticism of agricultural imports.

"Addition of 29,000,000 bushels of corn from Argentina would be a lot," Mr. Wallace said, smiling, "but when you add that much to our domestic production it doesn't mean much."

Estimates of spring wheat, barley and hay production increased about 2 per cent during the past 30 days while forecasts for oats, buckwheat rice, beans, tobacco, soy beans, peanuts, and sugar beets were raised slightly.

The board said supplies of feed grain will be about 13 per cent below normal but that grain-consuming animals and poultry will be about 14 per cent below normal so, there should be more than the usual supply of feed grain per animal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Speculation was stirred in farm circles today as to the amount of the 1935 corn loan by a Government crop report showing an indicated increase of 29,000,000 bushels in production for this year.

Secretary Wallace said the increase expected in corn production "doesn't mean much," and another official said privately that the crop estimate probably would have no effect upon the amount of the corn loan. Reports in AAA circles have been that the loan might be between 40 and 45 cents.

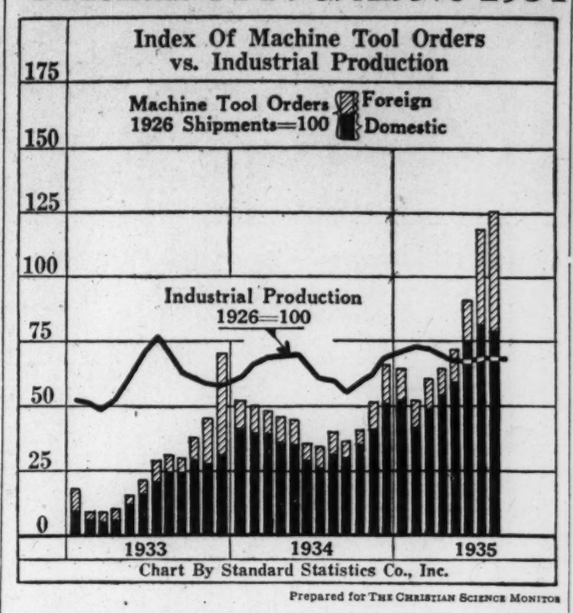
U. S. Spending Third Billion This Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Federal Government began spending its third billion dollars in the current fiscal year.

The daily treasury statement, as of the close of business Oct. 7, showed total expenditures of $2,009,461,366 since July 1, which compared with $1,676,305,478 spent in a similar period last year.

Receipts of $1,073,668,959 in the same period resulted in a deficit through Oct. 7 of $935,792,406 compared with a "red" entry of $617,704,673 in a like period of the fiscal year 1935.

Machine Tool Orders in First 8 Months 84 P. C. Above 1934



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It is expected that the Machine Tool Show, held in Cleveland Sept. 11 to 21, provided further impetus to the plant modernization movement currently under way.

As indicated in the accompanying chart, the first eight months of 1935 witnessed a promising revival of machine tool orders. Incoming business during this period averaged 84 per cent above 1934 and 16 per cent above 1930.

The fact that the National Machine Tool Builders' Association elected to hold its first trade show since 1929 is indicative of prevailing trade confidence.

Auto Manufacturers See 15 P. C. Output Rise Over Year Ago

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Production of automobiles by members of the Automobile Association for the first nine months of this year was today estimated by the association at 2,029,428 cars and trucks, an increase of 15 per cent over the like period last year.

The report covers the operations of all major motor vehicle manufacturers in the United States except the Ford Company.

The gain for the nine months was in spite of a heavy decline in output during September, which the association explained was due to the fact that manufacturers were working in harmony for introduction of their new 1936 models at the national show opening Nov. 2.

September production, according to the association's preliminary report, totaled 57,860 units, a decrease of 68 per cent as compared with the August outturn of 179,918 units, and a decrease of 50 per cent as compared with the September, 1934, production of 116,649 cars.

Gold Continues To Drift Out of Italy

ROME, Oct. 11 (AP)—Gold continues to drift out of Italy. The Bank of Italy's statement showed a loss of 107,000,000 lire (about $8,560,000) in gold and foreign exchange between Sept. 20 and Sept. 30.

During the same period bank-note circulation increased 355,000,000 lire. The gold and foreign exchange on Sept. 30 was 4,544,000,000 lire, providing a 30 per cent coverage for the 15,272,000,000 lire bank-note circulation.

New High for Gold Stocks Getting To Be a Weekly Affair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The weekly Federal Reserve Bank statement discloses another gold peak was established for American monetary gold stocks during the week ended Oct. 9.

Imports of $49,000,000 brought the hoard to $9,463,000,000, a sum $1,478,000,000 in excess of the stocks held at this time last year.

The week also saw an increase of $106,000,000 in reserve balances of member banks, bringing the total to $5,330,000,000, an amount approximately $2,720,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The condition statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Oct. 9, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,480,000,000, unchanged from the preceding week and $25,000,000 above the corresponding week in 1934.

"On Oct. 9 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,478,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of $106,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, $10,000,000 in money in circulation and $6,000,000 in November deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and a decrease of $3,000,000 in Treasury and national bank currency, offset in part by an increase of $49,000,000 in monetary gold stock and a decrease of $67,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Member bank reserve balances on Oct. 9 were estimated to be approximately $2,720,000,000 in excess of legal requirements."

Prices of Cattle Climb in Chicago Livestock Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Carried upward by an improvement in the eastern dressed beef trade along with prospects for better meat consumption with the advent of cooler weather, the market for most major killing classes of cattle stepped considerably higher during the week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

An advance of 25c-50c was scored on fed steers and yearlings despite increased supplies amounting to about 4000 head for the week, and took levels at least within speaking distance of the high mark reached a little earlier in the season. Strictly choice medium-weight bullocks went as high as $13.25, and there were several sales at $13 and above.

Long yearlings reached a peak of $12.75, and light yearlings of the baby beef type sold at $12.50.

All fat she stock gained 25c to 50c, with exception of cutter grades of cows, which finished strong to 25c higher. Heifers topped at $12, and late sales of fat cows were at $4.50-$5.75, while cutter grades bulked at $3.75 to $4.40.

Bulls closed strong to 10 cents higher with late top on sausage offerings at $5.85. Vealers received excellent call throughout and ended on the high spot of a full 50-cent advance. Extreme top on the close was $11.50.

Hogs were unable to maintain an advance recorded early in the week, closing generally steady on the better grades of light butchers, while weighty butchers and medium grade kinds closed steady to 15 cents higher.

Price spreads were narrow at the finish due to broad packing support. Closing top was $11.15 as compared with the week's high of $11.25. Late sales 180-250 pounds, $10.80-$11.10; 260-350 pounds, $10.35-$11; 140-160 pounds, $10-$10.70. Sows, $9.35-$9.75; few sorted lightweights, $9.85-$10.

A mild downturn set in in fat lamb prices late in the week, but compared with a week ago current levels are 50c-75c higher. Yearlings finished $1 up, and aged sheep strong to 25c higher.

The late bulk on both natives and westerns was $9.25-$9.50; yearlings $6-$8.50, and slaughter ewes $3-$4.50. Choice lightweight feeding lambs are eligible to $9.25, or steady to strong with a week ago.

Breeding ewes, however, sold 50c lower, at $4.75-$5. Reason for this is the fact that the season for breeders is about closed.

Department Store Sales Value Rises

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP) — An eight per cent increase in the dollar value of September department store sales over that month last year is reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

The rise brought the board's adjusted index, which covers 528 stores in 251 cities to 82 per cent of the 1923-25 average. With the exception of March it was the first time this level, which compared with 75 last year and with 79 at the end of August, had been reached since December, 1931.

The month's increase was described by the board as "more than the usual seasonal amount." It reported that aggregate sales through the first nine months of 1935 had a dollar value four per cent higher than for the comparable period a year ago.

RISING TAXES

The new Federal Tax Law just enacted has materially increased Gift Tax rates . . . The higher rates, however, do not become effective until January 1, 1936.

Consequently, there is still time to provide for the protection of your family through the establishment of a Living Trust, at present Gift Tax rates, which are much lower.

Our Trust officers will be glad to explain the new advantages of this type of trust to you or your attorney, without obligation.

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

The principal business of this company is to settle Estates as Executor and manage Funds as Trustee or as Agent. Many years of experience and a complete organization enable us to offer efficient and prompt service.

OLD COLONY
TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

Detroit Pays As It Goes To Find Solvency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The Fourth City of America was bankrupt just two years ago. It couldn't pay its debts. It couldn't meet its pay rolls. Paper promises to pay — scrip — to the extent of $40,000,000 were being issued. There was no real money.

Today! Its paper promises have been redeemed. Its employees are getting their pay punctually, in cash, and at practically their old wages. It has refunded its debt. The bondholders are being paid on every interest day. There will be a $3,000,000 surplus this year. And, strangely, taxes are lower than in many of the preceding years.

The reason is, if high finances can be reduced to a phrase, simply following the old philosophy of "Pay as you go." Of course, there are many other factors which entered into the scene as Detroit pulled itself out of a financial mess. But, basically, the governing principle was "Pay as you go."

Contributing Factors

Among the other factors was the fact that Detroit refunded its bonded indebtedness and decreased its interest burden. The Federal Government stepped in to relieve the weighty welfare load. Efforts to collect delinquent taxes were successful.

The method of collecting the delinquent taxes was simple. Old rules were suspended. The taxpayers were given a seven-year plan whereby they could retain their property. A little over a year ago there were 80,000 parcels of land from which no taxes came. When the owners were given a chance to save their holdings and not pour "money down the well" they responded. Today there are only 56,000 parcels of property on which the taxpayers are catching up on their back taxes. And of the other 24,000 a vast number of those granted a reprieve have paid their back taxes in full.

During the last two years the city has financed nothing new nor borrowed for public iimprovements. It brought its budget down from the high of $76,571,292 to $54,840,833, the lowest in 11 years. It is a perfect example of "Pay as you go."

"What we can afford and must pay we will provide for," is Detroit's reasoning. There will be no continuance of the policy which brought Detroit into bankruptcy.

Federal Funds Help

Naturally, while the city was learning its lesson of economy which now is in practice, it was greatly augmented by federal assistance which has permitted it to reduce the welfare load and to make necessary improvements through government projects. The rapidly quickening pace of the automobile industry, Detroit's mercantile background, also put into the hands of the citizens a flow of money which had reached an ebb that the city was the first to feel. These things working together have restored Detroit to an eminent place among America's cities. But the city has worked out its own financial problem through the homely American rule of "Pay as you go."

And should there be others wonderiing if their cities are staying within their means they might compare the expenditures with this chart prepared by Albert E. Cobo, Detroit's treasurer, to show where the city's collections go:

How Your Money Is Spent

To determine how much you pay for any service the City of Detroit renders to you, multiply your tax bill by the amount in the right hand column:

Appropriated Amount	Purposes For Which Taxes Are Appropriated	Portion of Each Doller of Taxes Cents-Mills
	Education	25.4
$12,947,943.84	Public Schools	23.6
926,394.86	Public Library	23.6
926,394.86	Public Library	1.7
69,552.11	Art Museum	.1
	Interest	21.1
344,998.88	Sinking Fund	.6
11,254,146.40	Interest	20.5
	Public Safety	25.5
4,515,944.17	Fire	8.2
9,453,528.42	Police	17.3
	Public Welfare	8.7
784,602.89	Hospitals and Health	1.4
3,975,279.19	Welfare	7.3
	Parks and Recreation	1.6
392,842.42	Parks and Boulevards	.7
1,908.18	Belle Isle Bridge	
137,566.31	Zoological	.3
327,412.89	Recreation	.6
	Sanitation	7.8
304,831.50	Garbage Removal	.6
904,421.23	Garbage Disposal	1.6
594,942.36	Sewers	1.1
2,461,894.33	Cleaning Streets and Alleys	4.5
2,193,653.63	**Street Maintenance, Lighting and Care of Public Buildings and Equipment**	4.0 4.0
2,314,920.88	**General Administration**	4.2 4.2
	Pensions	1.7
447,538.44	Police	.8
120,201.90	City Employees	.2
365,908.48	Fire	.7
$54,840,833.36		$1.00

The Water, Street Railway, Bureau of Markets, City Court, Building & Safety Engineering and House of Correction Departments are self-supporting.

Abstinence Society Gives Free Course On Effects of Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

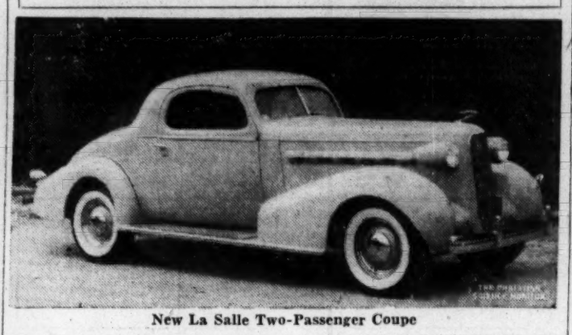
LOS ANGELES—Under the banner of "an educational program for Christian leadership," the Dira Group, newly organized alcohol abstinence society, began a 12-week course Oct. 8 on the effects of intoxicating liquors.

Free to the public, the alcoholic education school uses as its textbook "What About Alcohol?" by Emil Bogen and Lehmann W. S. Hisey, according to Mrs. Dorothy York, head of the Dira Group.

Asked to explain what "Dira" meant, Mrs. York replied: "You'll get a pretty good idea by reading 'Dira' backward."

Mr. Bogen, who will serve as principal instructor for the course, is director of research at the Los Angeles County Sanatorium. Mr. Hisey, who also will be an instructor in the school, is field secretary of the Scientific Educational Association, California group of editors, educators and businessmen who organized four years before the repeal of prohibition to develop an educational rather than a political approach to the liquor question.

Taking Its Place in the 1936 Parade



New La Salle Two-Passenger Coupe

Law Will Govern Labor Board, A.F. of L. Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11—Disinterested judgment, a day in court for all concerned and scrupulous safeguarding of all rights were promised by J. Warren Madden, chairman of the new National Labor Relations Board, in an address before the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at the Chelsea Hotel here yesterday.

The chairman of the new body set up under the Wagner Act took occasion to ridicule those who cry "unconstitutional" at each advance in labor or industrial progress. He admitted that the board was likely to find itself involved often in the intense feud between the craft union and industrial union theories of organization, but promised to be guided strictly by law. The statute, he recalled, enjoins the board simply to act so as to "insure to employees the full benefit of their right to self-organization and to collective bargaining."

Mr. Madden recalled that "within the past few weeks the country has been gratified with the spectacle of collective bargaining in the coal industry carried on with dignity and intelligence on both sides and resulting in an agreement which promises continued peace."

"It has been naïvely asked, 'If more workers desired to organize why didn't they organize?' The President and the Congress knew the answer. They knew there was a variety of means at the command of an employer who sets his will against the organization of his workers. The Congress thought that if a workman really has the right to organize he ought not to be obliged to starve his family and himself during a strike in order to enjoy the right.

Based on Experience

"The question of how the Government could help came next. Its answer was the national labor relations law. It was based upon the experience of the war labor board, the railway labor board, the Wagner labor board, the separate boards for textiles, steel, automobiles and petroleum and the former national labor relations board.

"There are many who say it is in conflict with the Constitution. Such views have been widely and confidently expressed. They refer to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution and its wording about 'due process of law.' Let us see what due process has to do with our statute.

"It calls certain practices of employers unfair. The act says that our board may, after a careful investigation of the facts, if such investigation leads to a finding that the employer has engaged in an unfair labor practice, order him to cease and desist from such practices and to make restitution if that is practicable. Only if the order is disobeyed will any punishment be applied. No criminal prosecution, imprisonment or fine is provided for unfair labor practices and the only punishment which may be meted out is for contempt of a court order to cease and desist.

"Those who purport to find in the due process clause of our Constitution an insurmountable objection to every attempt to provide adequate legal controls for a modern society have been with us for some time. It was they who, 25 years ago, could see nothing in our workmen's compensation laws but an arbitrary and capricious interference by governments with the privileges of employers. The laws now command universal approval.

"The same protest has been made against laws limiting hours of labor, forbidding night work by women, fixing times for the payment of wages and literally dozens of other statutes regulating the conduct of individuals to promote the public welfare. The Supreme Court has been obliged again and again to point out that the mere fact that a law embodies a new idea or a philosophy with which some people disagree does not cause it to be unconstitutional."

The session today was devoted to a long debate over the dispute between two rival building trades departments. The final vote was to defer decision until a committee reports back upon the report of the executive council. This followed an appeal by Philip Murray, speaking for the United Mine Workers, for postponing decision. Mr. Murray held that the question was far deeper than a mere building trades battle.

"It is," he said, "whether the American Federation of Labor shall assume the authority to say who shall be officers of any affiliated organization. I do not think it is within the province of the executive council to do so. It would be a serious mistake if this convention approved intruding upon the rights of affiliated groups."

Experts Advise Inventors

A new profession of "patent economists" has been launched in Germany by a group of engineers and economists. Members of the profession give advice and practical assistance to inventors.

Cadillac Models For 1936 Shown With LaSalle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11—Reduced prices in all lines and entry into a lower-priced class with a new Series 60 car marked the Cadillac and LaSalle 1936 lines which were on display today at dealers all over the United States.

The new 1936 Cadillac lines comprise the newly created Series 60; the Cadillac-Fleetwood series and the LaSalle. Substantial price reductions have been made in the latter two lines.

The Series 60, lower in price than any Cadillac since the four-cylinder models of 1908, lists only $1645 at the factory. This model, according to company officials, has been created for those who desire Cadillac quality and distinction in a personal car of convenient size. It is easy to park, a feature which should appeal to women drivers.

Improved Valves

The Cadillac-Fleetwood Series, including the V-8, V-12, and V-16, all offer improved values in beauty, comfort and performance. Fleetwood bodies are standard throughout this series. All carry turret tops, this being the first application of steel top construction to custom-built bodies.

The 1936 LaSalle reveals further refinement of the slender lines which have created a new vogue in body design. The performance promise implied in these fleet lines is amply confirmed by LaSalle's pick-up and speed. Reduced LaSalle prices now range from $1175 to $1255 at the factory.

The Series 60, newest member of the Cadillac family, is equipped with a new V-8 motor of more than 125 horsepower, provides spirited acceleration, and is capable of road speeds up to 90 and 100 miles per hour. It also offers surprising high gear pickup even at touring speeds above 70 miles per hour. The wide margin of power has reduced to a minimum the need for shifting gears.

Three Body Models

Built in three body models by Fisher on a most rigid frame, the Series 60 offers, in the closed models, turret top, sides and entire rear floor of steel. Body choices include a five-passenger, four-door touring sedan with rear trunk; a closed coupe with opera seat for an additional passenger, and a convertible coupe with rumble seat.

Interior appointments and upholstery reflect the combined talents of Cadillac and Fisher craftsmen. Double stabilizers add definitely to passenger comfort in both the Series 60 and in the Cadillac-Fleetwoods. The 1935 Cadillac employed this antisway device at the rear of the chassis. A second stabilizer now is carried at the front of the chassis as well.

Quieter Operation

Mechanically, the Cadillac-Fleetwoods assure quieter operation by a more rigid engine, by complete crankshaft counterweighting and by Cadillac's hydraulic valve adjusters which eliminate tappet clearance. Improved lubrication and cooling systems protect the motor under all extremes of service and temperature.

A "peak load" generator varies its output to maintain the battery at full charge. A "triple range" choke functions automatically, but also may be operated manually if the driver so desires, or used as a "de-choke" if necessary.

Four Attractive Bodies

The new LaSalle, with four attractive bodies by Fisher, continues the distinctly narrow LaSalle radiator, but the grill has been rounded out in a slightly convex effect. A long, slim torpedo rib now joins the top halves of the cup-shaped ventilating ports along the hood.

Doors are hinged forward instead of at the rear. Other changes include a new instrument panel finished in a chrome-striped modern motif, and a new hand brake lever now placed under the instrument panel at the driver's left.

Temperance Groups In South Australia Guard Hour Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Although another canvass has been made of the members of both houses of Parliament, and there is still a strong indication that the bill to alter the trading hours of hotels will be defeated, temperance organizations are not being taken off their guard. An intensive campaign throughout South Australia is being planned, and, with the liquor interests employing all their resources, the most vital contest for 18 years is being held. Social reformers are determined to make every effort to retain the fruits of the important victory of 1917 when a referendum of the whole of the people was carried in favor of 6 o'clock closing.

This law has remained unchallenged on the statute books until now despite persistent attempts by the liquor interests to undermine it. One concession they obtained was an amendment allowing the consumption of intoxicants with meals up to 8 p. m. and this has led hotel proprietors to try for a general extension of trading to that hour.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 575 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-13, Mass.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA—Lovely Spanish bungalows completely furnished; refined atmosphere; outdoor activities golf, riding, hiking. MRS. JORDAN P. O. Box 159. Phone 9-2136.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie corsets, hosiery; liberal commission; no experience; no investment needed; 15-lay consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees
Established 1922
One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for rest and study and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
N. J. State License Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 735 PRINCETON, N. J.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

FENWAY Apartments, 1-2-3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $55 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 411 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston, Com. 3500.

NEWTON, MASS.—Heated, porch, electric kitchen, bath with shower; $45 up, 230 Walnut St. (Near Christian Science church, Newtonville Mass.).

RIVERSIDE APARTMENT HOTEL
1-5 ROOM sunny housekeeping suites, beautiful outlook near the city, furnished or not, prices are bargains, 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge Kirkland 4726

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

86TH STREET, 333 WEST, NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL FRANKLIN TOWERS
1 and 2 room apartments, beautifully furnished, at rates which you should compare before renting elsewhere; pantries; Frigidaires. SChuyler 4-5380

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Loring Place, 2333, cor. Perdhant Road, West Bronx—4-5 all outside sunlight rooms, cross ventilation, opposite park, Jerome subway, New York University, Hunter; clean, quiet house; electrolux; near Christian Science church; 4th floor; $45-$55. Foundation 6-7151.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. Downtown—Attractive, modern apartment; new building; reasonable; suitable business woman or couple. Call DR. 4-5373 after 6.

N. Y. C. Hotel Salisbury, 123 W. 57th (Apt. 614)—Business woman to share studio hotel room. Call 7-8 evenings.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1934 FORD TUDOR
A-1 mechanically, trunk, guaranteed $415.00
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6690

DRESSMAKING

ALL types of dressmaking and mending; alterations; in your home or mine; reasonable charges. N. K. ADAMS, 99 Gainsboro St., Boston. KEN. 1022.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXCLUSIVE shop wishes woman accustomed sewing better lingerie at home. Thoroughly competent. Write call, Apt. 100, 150 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Young lady, high school graduate, height 5 ft. 8 in., size 14, to model bathing suits, experience not required. $15.00. Beau Jardin Cie, 1410 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

IN LARCHMONT MANOR
Owner will rent completely furnished home in most desirable section; eleven rooms and three baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, oil heater, electric refrigeration, two-car garage; reasonable rent. Telephone Vol. 5-3000, New York City, for full information.

MACON, GA., Hill House, Kathleen Pape—Beautifully furnished 9-room home on wooded estate, close in, billiard room, furnace.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Brick colonial, 8 rooms, 3 baths; laundry, garage in basement; lot 75x200 landscaped; prominent location; unfurnished $125 monthly, furnished $150. Pelham 0847.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five-room bungalow, furnished or unfurnished; electricity, hot air furnace, suburban; wooded surroundings; easy access to city; low rental. Wisconsin 4998-W.

JEWELERS

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

HAMILTON WATCHES for men and women. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston. Convenient terms if desired.

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

OFFICES TO LET

DESIRABLE well furnished practitioner's office available, full or part time. 1216 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Rit. 2344.

N. Y. C.—Suite in Riverside Drive Hotel, street floor location, private entrance; suitable practitioner's office. Schuyler 4-5800, Ext. 100.

N. Y. C. — Practitioner's office, morning hours 1 2 or more mornings. Room 1710, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1009.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share office, two outside light rooms, 3 days. 18 East 41st St. (1201). Ray. 9-7965.

PAYING GUESTS

THE GUEST HOUSE, New Hope Pa.—Unusual country inn; comfortable accommodations; reasonable rates. Write for particulars. ELIZABETH JONES.

REAL ESTATE

Country Home Fine old Colonial country home, low studded, 11 rooms, tile bath, oak floors, 4 fireplaces, 1 acre land, evergreens, garden off main road, 9 miles north of Boston, priced right to meet present conditions. E. M. BUTLER, 46 Lindenwood Rd., Stoneham, Mass. Sto 0403-W.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE—3 rooms, lavatory on 1st floor, 3 chambers, sewing-room, bath 2nd floor; oil heat; 2-car garage; nice grounds. W. B. Hodgkins, Rockport, Mass. Phone 987.

FINE CORNER Store in best business location. Four large show windows. Suitable for shoe store, or men's clothing store. Stephany, 391 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

WELLESLEY HILLS
DIGNIFIED brick colonial home of 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, automatic heat, 1 acre land. For appointment call Waltham 4557. John H. Benson, Weston, Mass.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Sacrifice to close estate, 6-room house, bath, garage, oil burner; furnished or unfurnished; adjacent Mt. Vernon R. R. Station, trolley and schools; landscaped plot 66 x 115. Write Box 315, Seaford, N. Y.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass.—17-31 Winchester St. Warm sunny side room. Delicious meals; conveyance to and from church. Garage. Lon. 9034.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds, restful atmosphere, large verandas. Tel. 4407 Greenfield.

THE ABBOTT HOUSE
1461 Harvard St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and 239 N. E. 17th St., Miami, Florida.—Clean and well appointed. For the discriminating traveler who appreciates refined environment and home comforts. Daily and weekly rates. MAUD M. ABBOTT, Hostess.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $5.00 up; apartments and houses, furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BELMONT CENTER, MASS.—Room in private home; 24 minutes to Park St.; $3 per week. Tel. Belmont 1424-J.

BOSTON—Large assortment of rooms for permanent guests, $5 a week and up; Christian Scientists preferred; transients, $1 per day each person. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St.

BRONX, N. Y. C.—For business woman, with breakfast, laundry; reasonable; call evenings. MILLS LANE. Phone Fairbanks 4-3652.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1 room and kitchen, private home, also large double room. Furnished, heat, light. 740 Putnam Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 51 Babcock St.—Single and double rooms; $5 to $6 week; business people or tourists; parking space.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (Residence Park)—Furnished single room, running water, refined convenient neighborhood; southwestern exposure. 75 Pintard Avenue, Telephone New Rochelle 3469.

N. Y. C.—Morningside Residence Club, 490 Morningside Drive, 120th St.—Delightful location; adjoining Columbia University; overlooking park; artistic furnishings, social programme, excellent cuisine; single room, $8-$10; double, $9-$12; housekeeping suites, $10-$20; families, children welcome. CA. 8-8160.

N. Y. C.—Private family; very attractive large room and bath; delightful, convenient location; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box C3-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 425 Riverside Drive (Apartment 14-G) Small furnished room and bath. Reasonable. Business person. PORTSER.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive outside single, comforts; quiet, refined home; reasonable. Mornings, Caledonia 5-0984.

N. Y. C., 92nd St., W., 150—Large front room comfortable and quiet; also small room, near church. Tel. SChuyler 4-7617.

N. Y. C., 79th, 117 W. (6-W)—For ladies, quiet, large, light, single-double; use kitchen, piano; elevator; $9; unusual.

N. Y. C.—Single and double rooms, sunny, neatly furnished, 234 East 178th Street, Tremont 2-2889.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Comfortably furnished rooms in private home, beautiful location convenient to restaurants. Mrs. R. B. WARDWELL. Tel. Bre. 9033-W.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive rooms with running water; American family; near cars and trains. Phone Parkway 3915-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN COUPLE would like to go South. Driver - companion; housekeeper - companion; willing to work and go anywhere. V-9 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLORED couple desire position; man, cook, drives, useful in and outdoors; wife, chamber-maid, waitress, laundress; A-1 ref. KEN. 0411 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BY man with 20 years' experience as milk plant manager; go anywhere, do anything; have car. Tel. OSCAR H. TANNER, Malden 4204.

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener-Butler, careful driver, good refs., German-American, single, 40; anywhere, Florida license. Write Box 3-M, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MAN, 45, married, experienced as chauffeur, care of car, grounds, house, etc., desires position, anywhere; highest references. Box 3-M, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED care given scalp-hair at women's homes, shampooing, hand drying $1.35 (no hairdressing). Write Box K-18, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

LADY desires chauffeuring for winter; vicinity of Philadelphia; will go south; references. T-18. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE with long experience wishes care of young infant in home where other help is kept. Tel. Chelsea 3-9742 (N. Y. C.).

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. E. H. McINTYRE, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED, responsible woman desires to serve as companion-practical attendant; Christian Scientist preferred; drives car; free to travel. Write Box W-20, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4557

PIANOFORTE SOLFEGGIO
Elsie Hodson Davis
949 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass. Tal. 0791

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W
11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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CHARLES W. ANTON
16 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 570 Dudley St., near Upham's Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEARING APPAREL

FRANKLIN WEAR LINGERIE
MEN'S AND LADIES' HOSIERY
Quaker shirts for men displayed in the homes and offices by appointment. Tel. Mal. 0569. FLORENCE E. B. FOX, 15 Hudson St., Malden.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds, Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR
HARTWELL FUNERAL HOME
L. E. A. Smith
792 Mass. Ave., Arlington
Arlington 3520
Local and Suburban Service

FLOWERS
At Consistently Lower Prices
Phone 3090—3091
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

PATRONIZE
TEXACO
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Ave.
Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
Ash Barrels, Incinerators, etc.
Menotomy Hardware Co.
"Always the Best"
665 Massachusetts Ave. Ph.: Arl. 1551

HAYWARD FUEL CO.
37 Newport Street ARL. 4806—6323
Fill Your Coal Bin Early!
HIGHEST QUALITY AMERICAN ANTHRACITE and CLEERCOAL
Fireplace Wood, $16 per cord
New England Coke Contracts Solicited
Deliveries to All Suburbs

BELMONT

LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1919
Buy Now—Save All Next Winter
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
395 Concord Ave Belmont 1200
80 Trapelo Road Belmont 1500
We Supply Every Fuel Need

MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT
(Continued)

DYER BROS. SERVICE STATION
AMOCO AMERICAN GAS
General Tires
Willard Battery—Auto Accessories
Cor. Arlington and Belmont Sts. Mid. 2612

Rinso
Crosse & Blackwell's Tomato Juice 1 qt., 1 pt. and 4 oz., 25c
Eatmor Cranberries
Young's Market
24 Leonard Street Belmont 0845
Delivery Service

Greater Boston Funeral Service
Short & Williamson
FUNERAL HOMES
173 Brighton Avenue Allston Phone Sta. 6600
52 Trapelo Road Belmont Phone Bel. 3415

P. R. WINTERS
HARDWARE
Everything for Preserving—Good Luck Jar Rubbers, etc.
84 Trapelo Road Bel. 1540
31 Leonard Street Bel. 3762

BOSTON

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Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

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100 Boylston St. Han. 0318
Myles Standish Hotel, 598 Beacon St. Ken. 4818
Hotel Puritan, 390 Commonwealth Ave. Ken. 1480

Copley-Plaza Haberdasher
104 BOYLSTON STREET
16 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1158 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Andrews
Hair Stylists
145 TREMONT ST. BOSTON
LIBerty 7347 DEVonshire 6633

We wish to thank you for your patronage
Patch's Beauty Salon
Your Hairdresser
41 WINTER STREET, BOSTON
Devonshire 8507

L. D. HOLTON
Unusual Jewelry
Watches and Jewelry Repairing
Specializing in Bead Stringing
Room 44, 400 Boylston Street
Tel. Kenmore 3862

EST. 1914
WALTER G. CONDON
INSURANCE AGENT
If It's Insurance—We Write It
TELEPHONE CAPITOL 5435
40 BROAD STREET BOSTON, MASS.

French Millinery
NEW FALL HATS for all occasions.
$3.50 up
MME. Buettel Arnould
FRENCH MILLINERY
37 Temple Place, Room 9

BETSEY JANE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN 0848
Opposite Jordan Hall
CUSTOM MADE GOWNS, SUITS and COATS—REMODELING
Prices Reasonable

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Gowns Coats Federal National Linen Service Co. Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

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Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 months at
Cliff Hall's Texaco Service Station
Academy and Wash. Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave., E. Milton Blu. 6920
457 Washington Street, Braintree
FOR BETTER PASTRIES
Warm Attractive "Fitwell" Dresses for Matron and Miss
$2.95, $3.95, $4.45
Wool sweaters, assorted styles and colors for men, women and children.
KICKERNICK BLOOMERS
Elastic or Cuff Knee, per pr. $1.00
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
Storrs Square Braintree

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

Storey & Co. Inc.
"READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION"
A complete selection of the new Fall Styles in Kickernick Undies just received. See them.

Quality Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

LUNCHEON Mayflower SODA
Candy Shop
186 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO
General Electric Refrigerators
Easy Washing Machines
Hotpoint Ranges
783 Main Street Tel. 6655

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records COMmonwealth 4330
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

In Brookline it's FREY'S
Start the Season right with
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

LILA DRESS SHOPPE
Gowns
$7.95—$22.50
Millinery
Tel. Bea. 3142 Open Eves.
1928 Beacon Street, Cleveland Circle

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

D. & G. SIMMS
Electrical Contractors
HOUSE WIRING, REPAIRING
Estimates Gladly Furnished
118 Westbourne Terrace Tel. Beacon 5328 Aspinwall 8862

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 37 Huron Avenue, Kirkland 3563, 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

Edith Goodell Shops
Are Showing
A fine collection of wools and all the newer types of crepes in misses' and women's dresses. Smartly styled and reasonably priced at $7.75 up. Hats in all the new shapes, $2.95 up. Hosiery, 69c to $1.00.
1676 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
78 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Mass.

We shall be glad to order for you any of the books referred to in **Dr. Gilmore's series on Bible History.**
Harvard Co-operative Society
HARVARD SQUARE
TRO. 3000

KIR. 0735
HERSUM & COLE
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
PIANO & FURNITURE MOVING
BOSTON CAMBRIDGE & BELMONT
830 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRK. 1212

DALEY'S DRUG STORE
HARVARD SQUARE
We solicit telephone orders. Complete stock of all nationally advertised toilet preparations, dental creams, etc.
TRO. 1420

OLSSON
Have Your Framing and Repairs Done Now. Get Your House in Order.
Let J. F. OLSSON COMPANY Help You.
43 BRATTLE STREET

J. McKenna
RADIO SERVICE
CAPEHART—GENERAL ELECTRIC
RCA-VICTOR—PHILCO
Expert repairing on all makes.
LINGUAPHONE, wonderful method of learning Foreign Languages.
1416 BEACON STREET Beacon 3300
7 BRATTLE STREET Kirk. 0800

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Ford The New 1935 Ford
HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1932 Ford de Luxe Roadster $145
1934 Ford Coupe $490
1931 Buick Cabriolet $275
1930 Ford Tudor $127
TRO. 9460
Harvard Automobile Co.
1220 Mass. Avenue, Harvard Square

RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
27 Brattle St. 1762 Mass. Ave.

Grass Tailors and Cleansers
4 Hudson St., Cambridge Kirk. 2622
1016 Broadway, Somerville Som. 2622
13 College Ave., Somerville
Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished 49c
Expert work on Relining and Remodeling at reasonable prices.
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY SERVICE

New Furnishings Give Added Charm to Your Home
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Quality Furniture
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
Phone Univ. 3344
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

Reliance Co-operative Bank
"Save and Have"
New Shares on Sale
Dunster Street Harvard Square
Tro. 2278

CONCORD

"No Mend" and "Vanity Fair" Silk Stockings
The Best That Money Can Bu

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
60-62 Merrimack Street
OUR STOCK
of FALL SUITS and OVERCOATS
Is Now Very Complete
From $22.50 to $45.00
We Are Now Prepared to Fill Your Every Chilling Need

The LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
Now Showing a Complete Line of New Fall Styles
For both Sport and Dress Wear, at Reasonable Prices.
Sole Agent for Red Cross Shoes for Women
#27 MERRIMACK STREET

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
The Over-Powered Norwalk Battery
Is built for hard winter service! Why be satisfied with anything less than this good battery will give?

The NASH BEAUTY SHOPPE
NEW PRICES
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
FALL SPECIALS
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday
Shampoo, Finger Wave, Manicure, $1.25
PHONE 5641 16 MERRIMACK ST

MITCHELL and CO.
Tel. 73 72-86 Merrimack Street
You'll Find an Appropriate Gift
for Every Occasion in
MITCHELL'S GIFT SHOP
Overflowing with New Arrivals

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROTHERS
Dixie Mix, the Dromedary Fruit Cake Mix ..... 39c tin
Tea Garden Brand California White Sage Honey, 17-oz. jar 39c
Pure Vermont Maple Syrup { ½-gal. tin $1.25 / Two tins $2.45
Dole's Pineapple Spears or Fingers, 25-oz. tin 25c
Underwood's Black Bean Soup { 20c tin / $2.25 doz.

HOLYOKE

Are your feet hard to fit?
Take a Tip From Us
You'll find WILBUR COON SHOES comfortable at all those sensitive points where your other shoes are uncomfortable. Drop in and try on a pair of the new Fall styles.
$7.50
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

Gifts For Every Occasion
Will Be Found at Osborne's
New Beautiful Lines in Dinnerware . . Glassware . . Electrical Appliances
Osborne Hardware Co.
243 Maple Street 913 Hampden Street

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

LAWRENCE

SALE OF FUR COATS
Hudson Seal $158
Muskrat $138
Raccoon $178
You need pay only 10% down
Cherry & Webb's

● WALK-OVER
New Fall Footwear
Now ready for your inspection
WALK-OVER SHOP
275 Essex Street, Lawrence

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
147 Milk St., Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

Prepare for Winter Now
The supplies are here ready for you. Window glass, roofings, paints, oil and electric heaters, anti-freeze solutions. Most everything in the Hardware and Paint Line. Member of National Hardware Stores, for lower prices.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Ye Beauty Shoppe
CLY W. PACKARD, Prop.
Eugene Permanent Waving
Shampoo and Wave $1.00
1841 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
TEL. LEX 0171-W
Full Line of Misses' and Women's Dresses in Regular and Half Sizes, Silk and Woolens
VANITY FAIR HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, MADAME GRACE'S CORSETS, CORSELETTES AND GIRDLES
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., opp. Marshall's Arcade

LOWELL

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Greatest Fall Fashion Sale
Better Suits - $26
Second Floor

Lulle
JEWELERS
LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET
42 Years in Lowell

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
The Greatest of All HARVEST SALES
Now Going On
Thousands of Bargains
STORE WIDE

If you need a Coal or Oil Heater—See the Estate Heatrolo Coal or Oil Heaters
Full Lines Shown at
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 Hurd Street

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

For Reliable Values in
- FURNITURE
- FIRTH RUGS
- LAMPS
- DRAPERIES

Convenient Budget Plan
W. B. Gifford
97-99 Market Street

DOUBLE DAMASK—ALL LINEN
DINNER SETS
The cloth is 60x60 inches and there are 8 napkins to match. A heavy, finely woven, double damask in floral designs with satin band border. All are hemstitched all around. $4.98 The Set
STREET FLOOR
Goddard Bros
76-92 MARKET STREET

ATTENTION!
YOUNG LYNNERS
SMART DRESSES
$6.95 to $10.00
For the Miss and Junior Miss
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1935
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

- HEAVY CREAM
- LIGHT CREAM
- GRADE "A" MILK
- FAMILY MILK

MASON'S CREAMERY CO.
26 Sidney Avenue Tel. Breakers 7012

MALDEN

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
featuring
RCA, VICTOR and PHILCO RADIOS
SIX FLOORS OF QUALITY FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES
SPECIAL EASY TERMS

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant Malden 1487

October Sale Now On
Gordon's Woman's Shop
COATS and DRESSES
183 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.

FRANCES J. SHUTE
HAIRDRESSER
Waving—Manicuring—Facials
33 Park Street, Malden
TEL. 1033

Buy Your
LEONARD REFRIGERATOR
A. B. C. WASHER
ATWATER KENT RADIO
at
FLESHER'S
240 Pleasant Street Malden 5913

The Hat Shop of Distinction
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

LATEST FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS
SMART STYLES, NEW COLORS
SUITS—OVERCOATS—21.50
Come in and let us show you
"The Apparel Shop That's On The Square"
Baker Clothing Co.
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

Jones Store Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices,
FROM 48c TO $4.50 PER PAIR
JONES STORES, Inc.
116 Pleasant Street Malden

BOOKS, GIFTS
STATIONERY
BOYD'S
85 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 6311

HAVE YOUR FURS REMODELED NOW
Prices Reasonable
WESSELL FUR SHOP
488 MAIN STREET MALDEN
Opp. Baptist Parish House

MARLBORO

F. B. Morse's Pharmacy
"COLECREST CHOCOLATES"
The finest in bulk chocolates at 60c lb.
We Carry a Large Assortment
Headquarters for KEMP'S NUTS
112 Main St., Lamson Bldg. Tels. 8549-8598

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service.
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

Sarnie's Shop
Cleansing and Tailor Service
WE CALL AND DELIVER
124 MAIN STREET Tel. Mystic 7040

MEDFORD CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

MELROSE TRUST COMPANY
Banking in All of Its Branches
Telephone Melrose 0030
Perfect Protection in Our SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES, $5 up.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

We Pay Cash for Your Old Gold and Silver
WADLAND'S
We specialize in high-grade watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Work called for and delivered.
420 Main St. Tel. Mel. 1393-M

28TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
20% Discount on All Purchases of $1.00 or Over
October 18th and 19th
PRIOR *'The Haberdasher'*

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
445 Main St. *(Next to Melrose Theater)*
DRESSES Misses' Sizes, 14-20
COATS Women's Sizes, 16½-26½, 36-50
MILLINERY
Reasonable Prices Tel. Mel. 1572

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

Amoco Service Station
Next to Wyoming Station
Gas, Oil, Tire Service and Greasing
"A cheerful service"

NEEDHAM

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
CHAPEL ST. GARAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

Needham Sales Inc.
SALES Ford SERVICE
CHAPEL ST. TEL. NEE. 1610

Williams Oil-O-Matic
Oil Heating may be installed in your heater with no down payment, and up to 3 years to pay.
For Hot Water, Steam, Vapor or Hot Air
WHETTON'S OIL CO.
920 Great Plain Ave Need. 0967

"For All Occasions"
FLOWERS!
Paul E. Richwagen
and Sons, Inc.
HIGHLAND AVENUE NEED. 0652

NEW BEDFORD

COAL
MOTORSTOKOR cuts heating costs from 40 to 50%
If you are tired of shovelling coal—and want a comfortable even heat, attach our "Motor Stokor" to your furnace. It puts in the coal and removes the ashes. All you have to do is remove the ash can when full. You can have your house any temperature you like any time. The Motor-Stokor burning Rice coal will save about one-half your fuel bill.
Agents
CITY COAL CO.
New Bedford (Tel. 314 for appointment)

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. *Luncheon Dinner*
Grade A Milk Afternoon Tea
Buttermilk Fancy Pastries
Heavy Cream Schrafft's Candies
Ice Cream

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Cleansers and Dyers
690 Pleasant St. opp. the Post Office
Telephone 1738 or 1739

Olson & Appleby
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
6 South Second Street
Telephone 5549

NEWBURYPORT

We Extend A Cordial Invitation
to visit our Display of
MORGAN KITCHEN CABINETS
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
Telephone 4
27 Water Street, Newburyport

CHASE & LUNT
Reliable Insurance
55 Pleasant St. Newburyport

NEWTON

DEWEY'S MARKET
287 Washington St. New. No. 7062-3

The Home of Jones Dairy Farm Sausage

THE
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

Florence E. Rand
Hats and Hand Bags
433 Centre Street Newton No. 4914-M
Hats and Gowns
1391 Beacon St., Brookline Bea. 2092

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Carmote Paints Kitchenware
Goldfish Tropical Fish
Aquarium Supplies
796 BEACON STREET CEN. NEW. 4000

HATCH COAL CO.
COAL COKE
FIREPLACE WOOD
Wes. New. 2500
Cen. New. 3810

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

P. I. MERRY
43 Harrison St. Cen. New. 4177
Now Time to Order
Personal Photographic CHRISTMAS CARDS
of
Baby—Pets—Your Favorite Nook

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS (Continued)

Cole Electrical Co., Inc.
1137A Walnut St. Cen. New. 0394
ELECTRICIANS
Service on all types of Electrical Equipment
KELLY OIL BURNERS

NEWTONVILLE

Hand Made Puresilk
CRAVATS
Distinctive Patterns
Silk-Lined Throughout
Mail Orders Filled
$1.50 or $2.00
Tel. E. R. Rice, W. Newton 1955, and our representative will gladly call.
Leon Cravats
168 Mt. Vernon Street
Newtonville, Mass.

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products
Come and See Shop
318 WALNUT STREET
Shops and People Rejuvenated Alike as October Makes Its Crisp Debut
Pottery and Nut Buttons—Jewelry
Intriguing Things for the Autumn
Weddings and Buffet Suppers
N. N. 2034

A. C. BELLINGER
Funeral Director
456 Newtonville Ave., Newtonville, Mass.

STAR MARKET CO. of NEWTON
304 WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE
Free delivery to all the Newtons. Charge accounts solicited.
NEWTON NORTH 8280

A Good Place to Dine
Full Course, Home Cooked Dinners
75c $1.00 $1.25
Mrs. SCHEIBEL
406 WALNUT STREET
Across from Christian Science church
Parties and Afternoon Teas by appointment
NEWTON NORTH 3066

NORTHAMPTON

Knight's Hairdressing Shoppe
Quality Service Specializing in
Frederic's Permanent Waving
Special Oil Method for Dry Hair
74 STATE STREET TEL. 581

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. Opposite City Hall

PITTSFIELD

New Fall Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Boys and Girls
Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

Sun Printing Corporation
Commercial Printing
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

Rinso
Endorsed by the makers of 36 leading washing machines
Kirkmead
Strictly Fresh Eggs
Armour's
Cloverbloom Butter
W. H. Rayner & Son
37 STODDARD AVE. Dial 5396

ANNUAL CANNED GOODS SALE
Oct. 7th-Oct. 12th
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

Ladies' Balbriggan Pajamas
Long or Short Sleeves
$1.29 to $2.00
BATCHELDER'S
83 East Street Opp. Court House

General Motors Car Heaters
From $8.75 to $17.95
Installed
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 WEST STREET Phone 5667

NATURALIZER SHOES
for Women
SHOES OF QUALITY
$6.50
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

See the New Model 300
HOOVER
Full Size!
at
$49.75
$2.25 Down
balance 10c daily
The WALLACE Co.

Brookner's Fur Shop
is announcing their
8th Anniversary Sale
FUR COATS
from
$49.00 up to $500.00
Brookner's Fur Shop
281 North St., opp. Y. M. C. A.

AMOCO
25th Anniversary
American Oil Co.
AMOCO GAS
R. M. O'CONNELL, Agent

The Smart Hostess Serves
KULDA'S SALTED NUTS
38 SOUTH STREET

BUYING MONEY *for* FUTURE DELIVERY
is the way one man describes life insurance. It comes back either to your family—or to yourself in later years.
Gladys H. Boardman
Life Insurance and Annuities
28 NORTH STREET Dial 8311

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Granite 3582-M 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. Daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

YOUR CURTAINS TELL THE WORLD
Let us help you put up a good front
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 Quincy Ave. President 5000

OUR FAMOUS FRIED CLAMS,
Serving
KANDY KETTLE
DOUGHNUTS AND CANDIES
Strictly Home-Made
527 Southern Artery

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Founded 1836
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave, Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE and FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Trademarked Fuels
'blue coal' New England Coke
Cleercoal Cities Service Oils
Franklin Coal
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1320 Hancock Street Pres. 0047

H. A. FRINK CO.
7 Cliveden Street, Quincy
Near Quincy Theatre
Picture Frames — Greeting Cards — Copying — Enlarging—Printing and Developing—Films

"Let George Do It"
RITCHIE'S AUTO REPAIR SERVICE
George B. Ritchie, Prop.
55 CANAL STREET
One Minute from Quincy Square
Phone: GRAnite 2964
General Repairing on all makes of cars.
Body, Fender and Radiator Shop
'Official Brake and Light Station
Tire, Battery and Radio Service

M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE RENTALS
Apartments, Heated and Unheated
Single Houses
1359 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788

READING

Sweetser Coal Co.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
80 Ash Street
Tel. Read. 0044
Coal and Oil

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Molasses Cocoanut 39c lb.
Our Own Make
PETRO OIL BURNERS
Let Me Take Care of Your Oil Needs
EARLE H. CHAPIN
122 High Street Tel. Reading 0599

REAL ESTATE
Town Property—Acreage—Farms
RENTALS
Ford's Real Estate Agency
54 Haven Street Reading, Mass.
TEL. READING 1694

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

OLDSMOBILE
Order 1936 Oldsmobile now, while the 1935 allowance prices prevail. Save a year's depreciation. Easy terms. Open evenings.
CENTRAL GARAGE
503 Main Street, Wakefield, Mass.
TEL. CRYSTAL 0142

Mrs. Fred Smith announces the opening of a WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
In the Kitchenware Department of the
FRED SMITH HARDWARE STORE
Harnden St., Reading Square
Hooked Rugs—Hand-quilted Quilts—Hand-embroidered Linens—Lovely assortment of useful articles for the home.
Our Specialty—Wedding Gifts—Shower Gifts—Bridge Favors.
Articles Solicited for Sale Tel. Reading 0450

SHARON

TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191
SHARON OIL CO.
Fuel Oil
MASSAPOAG MOTORS
Expert Repairing
88 Pond Street Tel. 2081

THE PETTEE CO.
School Shoes $2.35
Women's Sport Oxfords $3.15
Sweaters $1.19 to $3.95
SHARON SQUARE Tel. 921

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

Visit the New Booths
For the NEW
Plymouth Rock Ice Cream
at MOULTON'S

SHARON—Canton

PLYMOUTH-CHRYSLER
Sales and Service
PHILCO—ATWATER KENT RADIO
R. L. SNELL
Your Car Called For and Delivered
489 Washington St. Tel. Canton 0638

SHARON—Foxboro

FULLER BROS.
Philco Radios
Expert Radio Repairing
Central Street, Foxboro Tel. 402

When in Foxboro look for the Amoco Sign at the Common.
Expert Auto and Radio Repairing
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
A. JEREDET Foxboro 505

SOMERVILLE

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's Department Store
DAVIS SQUARE, SOMERVILLE

Teele Sq. Hardware Co.
Eddie Rose, Prop.
Furnace Pipe—Stove Pipe
Paints, Wall Paper, Weatherstripping
We Will Gladly Deliver
1137 Broadway Somerset 8880

FRANCIS M. WILSON
Incorporated
Funeral Director
EDWIN G. BLOIS, *Manager and Treas.*
OFFICE AND CHAPEL
28 College Ave. Somerset 2379-0330

Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for all occasions.
287 ELM STREET DAVIS SQUARE

GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage Transferred to All Points
159 Pearl Street Som. 8190-1

For D & H Coal
Call Somerset 0319
J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
38-40 Park St., Somerville, Mass.
Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oil

Davis Square Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
Wall Paper and Painters' Supplies
I. DADKIN, Prop. Somerset 2636-2637
410-412 HIGHLAND AVE., DAVIS SQUARE

Quinton's Market
We have the best of everything the market affords, in quality and price
Groceries Meats
Vegetables Fish
Berries Canned Goods
268 Elm St., Davis Square Som. 3131

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

WEDDING GIFTS
Moderately Priced
TRUE BROTHERS INC.
JEWELERS
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
ABCN SHOPS
for Men and Women
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
1454 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Clothes Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
"A good place to buy good clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

WELLESLEY HILLS

Tropical Fish Aquariums
R. V. YEOMANS
Hardware
441 Worcester St. Wel. 2566
House Wares Locksmith

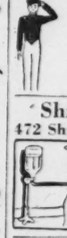
WINCHESTER

Boston Shoe Repairing Co.
Old Shoes Retain Original Comfort When We Repair Them.
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
570 MAIN STREET WINCHESTER

"The Mountains"
Home Craft Exchange
HOME COOKED FOODS
Art Studio Tel. Win. 2311-M
Employment Office 39 Thompson St. Winchester

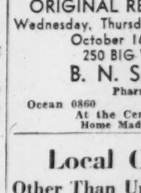
WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
Winthrop Center Ocean 1520



Lee Loin Lamb (Genuine Spring) ..... 25c lb.
Thick End Rib Corned Beef (Mildly Cured) ..... 27c lb.
2 doz. Oranges 39c
Celery ..... 10c bunch
5 lb. Sweet potatoes, 3 lb. Squash, 3 lb. Cabbage } All for 23c

Shirley Hardware Co.
472 Shirley St. Ocean 2050



Agents for
Florence Range Oil Burners at Popular Prices "Easy Terms"

ORIGINAL REXALL 1c SALE
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, October 16, 17, 18, 19
250 BIG VALUES at
B. N. SAMUELS
Pharmacists
Ocean 0860 Ocean 2882
At the Centre Station
Home Made Ice Cream

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Temple Bar 1344.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BEXHILL-ON-SEA (Central). 59 Wilton Rd.—Adjoining sea, comfortable rooms, hot and cold basins, modern beds, reasonable terms. Tel. 1991.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, Devon—Comfortable winter apts. or board. Near golf, sea, beautiful country. Terms mod. Miss Hoare, Edgehill.

CORNWALL—GREEN BANK HOTEL, FOWEY. Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea; all modern equipment; boating and fishing. Tariff J. B. CROWLEY, Phone 43.

LONDON. BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 257

DANCING

LONDON AND BEXHILL-ON-SEA
MARGARET BRIERLEY, A.I.A.T.D.
TEACHER OF DANCING
Apply 17 Woodville Road Bexhill-on-Sea

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

BOURNEMOUTH—Lady desirous return New Zealand, would gladly give services return for passage; capable and active; children or adults. M. G., 6/9 New Zealand House, Strand, London.

HOUSES TO LET

SUSSEX—BY SEA, charming 5-room well-furnished cottage, kitchen, bath, electricity, gas, garden, garage, 30/- weekly. Apply 31, Queen's Court, London, W. 2.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

(Continued)

INSURANCE

ANNUITIES—Largest guaranteed income; pension policies; helpful information and lowest rates from DUDLEY STOW, 38, Rowlands Road, Worthing

OPTICIANS

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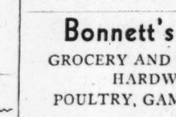
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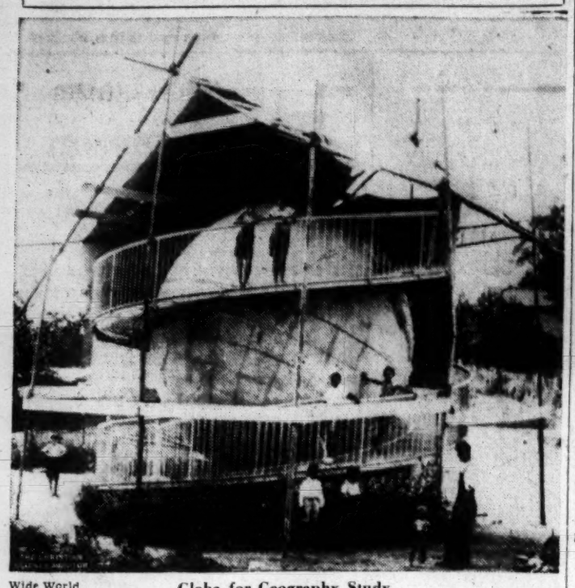
Up Stairs to North Pole



Wide World — **Globe for Geography Study**
Pupils of Suresnes (France) School Travel Over World at Will

Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Proving the World Is Round

The schoolmaster of a small Connecticut rural establishment was handy with his jacknife, back in the days when country schoolhouses were painted red, and every year one long lesson in "jografy" all the children liked was his whittling of a map of the world on an orange. When he finished his task, there was North America, South America, and all the other continents bright orange in color, while the oceans were white. It usually took all day to finish discussing the features visible on such a crude but useful device.

But certain French school children are even more fortunate, perhaps, for at Suresnes, near Paris, is a school possessing a giant earthly globe, built especially to illustrate geography lessons. Its height above the ground allows pupils to climb under and hunt for Little America, the place where Admiral Byrd stays when he goes south for the winter. A spiral ramp leads upward, enabling a view of the north pole.

Gas Illimitable and Unattainable Located

Housewives' hopes were high last week when Dr. V. M. Slipher, of Lowell observatory and Dr. Arthur Adel of the University of Michigan, announced discovery of a source of natural gas sufficient to supply without cost all the gas needed for cooking and commercial use in the United States for the next 21,000,000,000 years.

But like all announcements of "something for nothing," there was a catch to it. The gas is 2,000,000,000 miles away, not even on the earth but on Neptune. While no promoter-engineer is likely to lay a pipeline quite that far, the astronomers are nevertheless interested in knowing exactly how much gas surrounds the planet. So far their figures are 600,000,000,000,000,000 tons. Compared with this figure is the total weight of natural and manufactured gas used annually in the United States —some 28,000,000 tons.

Chryselephantine Fragment Found

Prof. Richard Stillwell, who returned to Princeton this fall, after four years of excavation work in Greece, feels he now has sufficient data on which to construct a fairly accurate ground plan of the ancient city of Corinth. Uncovered since he began work under the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, have been four small temples, the entrance to the ancient market place and other public and private buildings.

The most outstanding discovery of all, Professor Stillwell holds, was the right forearm of an ivory and gold statue. Accounts of such work are to be read in Greek literature, and lists of ivory and gold statues have been compiled, but the statues themselves have never been found. The fragment was uncovered in a cistern filled with debris from the third century B. C. Though darkened to a rich brown color, the ivory was in perfect condition.

Call Greenwich for Correct Time

Greenwich Observatory, England, the place where correct time begins, is to have a new clock, the most accurate in existence. The gift of a Londcn amateur astronomer, it will be composed of three separate units, and so constructed that it will never lose or gain more than a quarter of a second a year.

Hence if the Astronomer Royal wants to use the excuse, "My clock was slow," he will have to let those quarter of a second errors accumulate a lifetime or two before the clock would be wrong enough to make any difference. Even then, if the world's master clock is slow, whose clock will be right?

Wide World — **Master Clock at Greenwich, Eng.**
Observatory Installs Non-Gaining, Non-Losing Timepiece

Suburbs Tell the City's Weather

From the office of the chief weather man in Washington comes information that in the future the United States Weather Bureau will gather temperatures and wind velocity readings from locations near airports and city outskirts rather than in the heart of cities, as has formerly been the practice. Too much interference with weather-record instruments, due to radiation and turbulence in city atmosphere, is the reason for the change. Offices will be maintained in metropolitan business centers however.

Pupils Study in Natural Cave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Bright-eyed barefoot boys in faded blue overalls and girls in colored calico have been trudging across the Kentucky mountains, "yonder side" to the Tennessee border, to study their three "R's" in a cave.

That was at Wolf Pit, back in the pine timber section of Whitley County, 20 miles from the county seat of Williamsburg, Ky. But as autumn's cool breezes begin to whisper among the pines, the mountain boys and girls can be thankful that they will have another real school building. It is only a one-room school into which they are moving, but better than the cave, with winter approaching.

H. A. Browning, publisher of the Whitley Republican, told of the unusual school while on a visit to Knoxville. He took a kodak picture of the children in the cave at Wolf Pit. The land is not much good for farming and the people barely make a living. In bad weather the school is almost inaccessible.

"Two schools have burned there," said Mr. Browning; "the last in May this year. When it came time to begin school in July, they had no building. The teacher, Miss Ruby Eastin of Williamsburg, assisted by the county superintendent, C. S. Wilson, arranged to start school in a natural cave near the site of the old building. It was sandstone formation and the sand had laid a nice clean floor. It was comfortable during hot months.

"The teacher there in the country, 20 miles from home, said she had enjoyed her experience in the cave. The children had nothing to distract their attention. They learn quickly and are easy to work with."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Connecticut
New Haven—Week days, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.

HATH any wronged thee? Be bravely revenged. Slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, and it is finished. He is below himself that is not above any injury.—QUARLES.

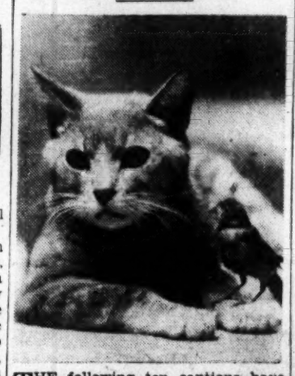
Daily Features

WE OUGHT not to raise expectations which it is not in our power to satisfy. It is more pleasing to see smoke brightening into flame, that flame sinking into smoke.—JOHNSON.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Caption Contest



THE following ten captions have been judged as the best for the photograph which appeared on this page two weeks ago:

"Perfect Love Casteth Out Fear"
Nathan Wallace, Denver; Zela C. Armstrong, Bell, Calif.; Mrs. Laura E. Estell, Los Angeles; H. P. Taylor, Boise, Idaho; Miss Olive Bullock, Los Angeles; Bertha A. Heins, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Skinner, Winfield, Kan.; Dorothy L. Druege, Elmhurst, Ill.; Kathryn M. Bareus, Vineland, N. J.; Grace Biesenthal, Chicago; J. H. Hampton, Los Angeles; Mrs. W. E. Reed, Huntington, W. Va.; Frieda Clausen, Whitefish, Montana; Mrs. G. C. Heinmiller, Miami, Okla.; Mrs. Eva Wallace, Flint, Mich.; Mabel Knorr, Chicago; Mrs. R. H. Winter, Johnstown, Penna.; Elizabeth Campbell, Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. E. T. Harley, Morton, Penna.; L. B. De Wolf, Crescent City, Fla.; Mrs. J. Stantesly, Chicago; W. H. Lund, Jersey City, N. J.; Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City, N. J.; Mary H. Curry, New York City; Miss Helen Stacy, Brattleboro, Vt.; Pearl E. Tuttle, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Anderson, Los Angeles; Marguerite A. Zimmerman, Cincinnati; Mrs. E. W. Davis, Oakdale, Calif.

"They Shall Not Hurt Nor Destroy"
A. F. Stutt, Kearney, Neb.; Mrs. E. B. Worden, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Mrs. C. E. Meader, Oakland, Calif.; J. Palmer Snelling, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. E. E. Geiger, Hartford, Conn.; Albert B. Smith, Waterbury, Conn.; A. G. Field, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Mrs. E. K. Washburn, Boston.

"There Is No Fear in Love"
Mrs. N. J. Wallace, Morgantown, W. Va.; Mrs. S. M. Baker, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. N. C. Moore, McComb, Miss.; Gretchen Peck, San Francisco; Mrs. Myra Bennett, Hart, Mich.

"Prophecy Fulfilled"
Mrs. E. G. McKinstry, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. L. A. Smith, Seymour, Conn.

"A Bird, Indeed—But Not a Swallow!"
Helen D. Hill, San Francisco.

"Make Thine Enemies Thy Footstool"
Mrs. Laura A. D. Bentley, Baltimore.

Italian and Abyssinian Papers Please Copy
H. V. Motley, New York.

Trustfulness and Trustworthiness
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.

Beauty—But No Beast!
Mrs. Edna B Keeler, Cambridge.

They Dare to Be Different
Shirley Stacy, Upper Darby, Penna.

Brevities

Tacoma Ledger: Poor old Uncle Sam! All his nephews clamor for hand-outs and then blame him for extravagance.

Punch: At Durban Bernard Shaw advocated that convicts should be put into dress-clothes and sent to symphony concerts. Yet we have always understood that Mr. Shaw was a humane man.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Luther's German Bible

THE best-known rendering of the Bible into German is that prepared by Martin Luther and first published as a whole in the year 1534. It is true that others before his time had published translations of the Scriptures into the Teutonic vernacular; but the outstanding advance made by Luther was that, while his predecessors based their renderings upon the Latin Vulgate, he went back to the original texts, translating the Old Testament from the Hebrew and the New from the Greek.

He was well fitted for the task which he undertook, for with an excellent knowledge of these ancient tongues he combined what has been described as an "extraordinary acquaintance with the German language." In the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that after the lapse of four centuries his translation is still pre-eminent, and has been rated as "one of the great classics of the world" (cf. Dr. A. C. McGiffert: "Martin Luther: the Man and His Work": p. 224).

Guess Again

11.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. If an animal undergoes a period of torpor during the hot, dry season, are we correct in saying that it is enjoying a form of hibernation? *(Yes..... No.....)*

2. Does Ezekiel (Bible book) immediately follow Jeremiah? *(Yes..... No.....)*

3. Does the sun rotate? *(Yes..... No.....)*

4. Is Ethiopia larger than any two states of the United States? *(Yes..... No.....)*

5. Did Burns write the poem beginning, "John Anderson my jo, John"? *(Yes..... No.....)*

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Two Rules

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DEAN SWIFT did not concern himself with the hiring or discharging of servants. That was a matter left entirely with his housekeeper. He had but two orders that were given all servants: always to close a door when entering a room, and always to close it when leaving the room.

A maid once asked the Dean's permission to attend the wedding of her sister. He not only granted her request, but provided a horse for her journey. She was so excited over the matter that she forgot to close the door when leaving the Dean's presence.

Dean Swift waited until she had started upon her journey, then dispatched another servant to bring her back. Apprehensively she presented herself and asked why he had recalled her.

"Only to shut the door," said the Dean, "then you may resume your journey."

Guess Again Answers (11)

1. No; "hibernate" suggests winter. Use "estivation."
2. No; Lamentations comes between them.
3. Yes; about once every 25 days at the equator. This is determined by movement of sun spots.
4. No; Ethiopia, with its 350,000 square miles, would be surpassed by Texas (265,896 square miles) and any one of the following: Arizona (113,956), California (158,297), Colorado (103,948), Montana (146,997), Nevada (110,690), New Mexico (122,634), Oregon (96,699), and Wyoming (97,914).
5. Yes; the name is "John Anderson."

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Wilbur P. Robinson, Chicago

Here Is Another Opportunity for Budding Head Writers. The Caption Submitted Should Not Exceed Seven Words—and a Postal Card Will Serve. The Ten Best Captions Will Be Published on This Page on Friday, Oct. 25, 1935.

The Children's Corner

The Mystery at Carentan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE little village of Carentan in Normandy, France, has much to be proud of. Fine cows, good horses and mules, fat geese and chickens, all these are to be seen on numerous well-kept farms. Even the gnarled old willow trees, "ici à Carentan" (here at Carentan), as the townspeople say, seem to house not only more magpies, but even bigger and noisier magpies than in any of the neighboring towns. Ordinarily, Carentan is a very quiet village every day of every year. But suddenly there was great excitement.

The name "Carentan" means "40 years" and never in the past 40 years had there been quite such excitement, "ici à Carentan," as prevailed when Pierre Romain went to Paris to visit his uncle. The villagers took the greatest interest in the departure and return of the traveler.

The famous red umbrella which he brought back as a gift for his mother gave the country folk something to talk about for a month. "How many could get under the umbrella?" "Did the color run down on people's clothes, when it rained?" "What would happen if the wind blew hard?" Besides all these questions, many of the little boys had asked Pierre the cost of "la grande parapluie."

At last it seemed as though the newness had worn off, farmers' families no longer ran to the doorways to see the red umbrella. The quiet town began to settle back into its old ways and the red umbrella hung quietly from a wooden peg in Farmer Romain's barn. Then something happened that stirred up the excitement all over again.

The stationmaster, yes, really, the stationmaster, let it be known that he was missing things from his desk in the Carentan railway station. Pierre's father was among the first who volunteered to sit up all night to catch the intruder.

Night after night the farmers kept watch in the station. Their lanterns shone brightly through the lace-curtained windows. And yet each day the stationmaster said things were still disappearing from his desk.

It was Farmer Romain's turn to watch again. He walked round the station house all night long. At daybreak he wakened the stationmaster, then started for home. As

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Umbrella Clattered to the Ground

he entered his big barn, where the cocks were beginning to crow, some magpies flew past his head.

"Are those birds nesting in here?" Farmer Romain asked himself. He swung his lantern to scan the rafters. As his arm came down, the lantern hit the handle of the big red umbrella. It fell to the floor with a clattering noise. Indeed, it was a most unusual noise for an umbrella to make.

Farmer Romain peered into the dark folds of the umbrella, and what do you suppose he saw? All of the stationmaster's lost articles! Pens, pencils, scissors, a pocket knife, the cover of the inkwell, all these and several other little things were hidden in Pierre's umbrella.

Of course, Pierre's father showed the stationmaster the umbrella with everything just as the mischievous magpies had dropped them in it. And "ici à Carentan," there was great excitement, followed by greater laughter when the mystery was solved.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

House Repairs

WITH an old trailer attached to their car, two men loaded it with odds and ends of two-by-four pieces, some inch boards, and various other things needful in house repairs. They called at the homes in an old residential section of the city where there was likely to be a need of repair work being done; and when they showed the house owners that they had the materials at hand to put in a new two-by-four under the porch corner, or to replace the rotted board in the steps, they were hired on the spot. They puttied loose windows, made tight a coal-hole that let in too much air, or mended a leaky porch roof. A job here, and another there, has kept them busy throughout a whole season.—C. A. R.

In Lighter Vein

The Bargain Hunter

"When does the next train leave for Chicago?" she asked.

"At 2:50, madam," replied the station agent.

"Make it 2:48 and I'll take it," she said absently.—*Chaser.*

All Accounted For

Farmer: "Did you find those six sheep, Donald?"

Donald: "Yes, I did that. Two of them was by herself, one was together, and three of them was among one of M'Dougal's."—*Pearson's.*

The Difference

"Women, in my opinion, are different now from what they used to be."

"How's that?"

"There's my daughter, for instance—she's taking up law; whereas her mother lays it down."—*Montreal Star.*

Embarrassed

"It's no use," said the director to his colleague, "I'll have to get a new typist."

"Pity," said his colleague. "Miss Jones always seemed a nice, obliging sort of girl."

"Oh, she's all that. But she will keep interrupting me when I'm dictating to ask me how to spell words."

"That certainly is a great waste of time."

"I don't object to that," explained the director, "but it looks so bad to have to keep saying I don't know."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Bright Boy

The story is going around about a football player in a small college who was unusually dumb. To the surprise of everyone he passed all of his work, including the rather stiff chemistry course, thereby becoming eligible for the big game.

One of the instructors asked the chemistry professor how it was possible that he passed chemistry. The chemistry professor said: "I decided that I would let him pass if he answered 50 per cent of the questions correctly.

"I asked him two questions—one he answered wrong, one he answered right. Therefore, I let him pass.

"The first question was: 'What color is blue vitriol?' He answered, 'Pink.' That time he was wrong."

"The other question was: 'How do you make sulphuric acid?' He answered that he didn't know. That time he was right."—*Chaser.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Such Things Can Be

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roscoe, Calif.

THE guide was an old rancher used to stern measures with both men and critters; so when he stopped the car on the way up the canyon and remarked, "I think that was a snake," everyone felt sure what to expect.

He backed the car a hundred yards, and stopped again. Sure enough. Stretched well out into the left side of the road was a handsome yellow-and-black fellow, about five feet long. The rancher gave it a quick glance, and without a word got out and walked over to it.

"Shoo!" he said. "Get off the road, you ol' fool!"

The snake was enjoying the sun-warmed concrete and made no attempt to move. A work-worn hand was waved within a foot or two of its slender head, so it turned that end away and hid it under some leaves.

"Stubborn as a cow!" chided the rancher and gently booted a protruding coil as thick as an average wrist. So, prodding and lecturing, much as if he were managing a pet calf, he at last got the snake well away from the road; then he returned to the car.

"Just a harmless old bull-snake," he explained a little sheepishly, as he got into his seat. "No sense in letting him get run over."

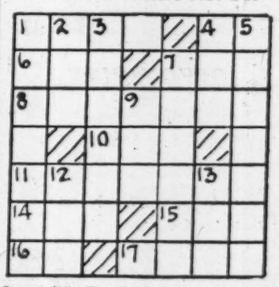
The group had lost four minutes, but it seemed worth many times that to know that such things can be.

For the Scrapbook

He only does not live in vain, who employs his wealth, his thought, his speech to advance the good of others. —*Hindu Maxim.*

When conscience is pure it triumphs o'er bitter malice, o'er dark calumny; but if there be one single stain, reproaches beat like hammers in the ears.—*Alexander Pushkin.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 149



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Dress
4—Advertisement
6—First woman
7—Away from
8—Disregard
10—River in Switzerland
11—One who agitates
14—Electrified particle
15—Terminal
16—Therefore
17—Indians

Down
1—Beginning
2—Salutation
3—Receiver
4—Part of a circle
5—Those foolishly affectionate
7—Discover by cunning methods
9—Gibbon
12—Also
13—Compass direction

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Doodleducks Enter the Field for Dear Old Willowville*

By LE PELLEY

THE RETURN GAME WITH MIDDLE-MEADOW!
MARMADUKE AS THE NEW QUARTER-BACK IS TRYING TO WORK HIS "SYSTEM"
THE SCORE NOW STANDS
MIDDLEMEADOW 12
WILLOWVILLE 0
19-26-42-SHIFT-16-74-SHOOT-!
HEP HEP
PLANG
YOU SIGNALED FOR A RIGHT END RUN!
NO! LEFT END-!
HERE — GIVE ME THE BALL QUICKLY!
TOUCHDOWN!!
I HATE TO RESORT TO THESE SIMPLE TACTICS!
HOLD HIM MEN!
MARMADUKE'S TOUCHDOWN MAKES THE SCORE — MIDDLEMEADOW 12 WILLOWVILLE 6
- CON'T TOMORROW -

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Stratosphere Via a Rocket Ship*

By THE HAGERS

J. SPOONBILL
THE NEWS SPREAD FAST THAT JIM WOULD SOAR ABOVE THE EARTH, AND THERE EXPLORE.
JIM SAID, "ON ONE POINT I'M NOT CLEAR: HOW CAN I REACH THE STRATOSPHERE?"
"I'VE JUST THE THING FOR YOUR HIGH TRIP," SAID JACK. "MY BRAND-NEW ROCKET SHIP!"
"IT MAY WORK FINE," SAID JIM TO JACK, "BUT I'LL BE GLAD WHEN I GET BACK!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Geneva as Policeman

THE action of fifty-one nations in the League of Nations declaring Italy has committed an act of war against themselves is a momentous step. It means sanctions. For the first time the world community is attempting to apply among nations the police power by which order is maintained among individuals. The declaration at Geneva was followed by steps to organize methods of enforcing the League's judgment as provided in Article XVI of the Covenant. The most pertinent portion of this article reads:

> Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake *immediately* to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the *prohibition of all intercourse* between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, *whether a member of the League or not.*

The italics are ours. They emphasize the inclusive and automatic nature of economic sanctions as conceived by the founders of the League. Today it is unlikely that action will be either so quick or so drastic. In 1921 the League adopted certain resolutions which leave more leeway in each nation's degree of participation and in what kind of sanctions are applied.

In the present case Geneva is setting up a committee to devise and co-ordinate measures for restraining Italy. The committee faces a most intricate and delicate task. The experiment it is undertaking is of greatest interest and import.

The closing of markets to Italian goods has been spoken of as the most practicable first step in economic sanctions. It has the apparent advantages of avoiding a naval blockade and of banning what other countries buy rather than what they sell. Already there have been some voluntary moves among the nations to apply such an embargo. And already we have heard of individuals boycotting Italian goods. But the difficulty of shutting off "bootleg" trade is clear. And some of Italy's nearest neighbors have not pledged themselves to forgo war profits.

The possibilities that are already appearing make plain the fact that we have only begun to learn about collective action to enforce international law. We venture to say that before the experiment has gone much farther we shall see that economic sanctions depend ultimately on the unity and steadfastness of moral sanctions. In some countries, especially just now in France, internal politics are badly affecting policy in the international field. And of course in England there is danger of a spirit of antagonism for Italy which might make use of the British navy look like British imperialism rather than police action for the League.

It cannot be too much emphasized that this first essay of Geneva in the role of policeman will have effect only as it manifestly rises above divisive national purposes. Individuals have found that it is to their advanage to have law and order enforced. Nations are learning that same thing slowly. The present test of sanctions should show how far they have gone, how much they really want a policeman.

Canada Goes to the Polls

ON OCTOBER 14 the Canadian electorate is being called upon for the eighteenth time since confederation to decide who shall guide the ship of state. All the would-be pilots alike have promised to steer the ship through the present troubled waters to a safe and prosperous anchorage. Confusion arises over the ardent advocacy of different routes. Of these, there are five plausible, perhaps possible, channels, and several that would appear too perilous to permit of serious consideration.

First there is the old well-charted way of the Liberal Party which, declares Mr. Mackenzie King, has proved adequate in the past and is adequate for the future.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, recognizing that economic cataclysms have thrust up obstacles unforeseen by the original navigators, have boldly reset their course and now claim that the future is clear sailing under the continued guidance of Mr. Bennett.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, a former colleague of Mr. Bennett, while approving of this course, asserts that many of the rocks still lie beneath the surface and only the Reconstruction Party can entirely remove them.

Impatient of the constitutional methods of sailing, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, head of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, would abolish the old charts and those who steer by them and socialize the ship along with the power that bears it forward.

The fifth and newest party in federal politics, Social Credit, offers not to abolish the capitalist system but rather to enable it to function by transferring to the Government the lending power of the chartered banks and disseminating credit on the security of the national wealth.

Until now the Dominion has developed under either the Conservative or the Liberal Party, and it will probably continue so to develop for some years. British democratic traditions die hard, and then only by process of slow conviction. When the nearly 900 candidates for the 245 seats have been sorted out by the shrewd electorate there is every reason for believing that Canada's long-proved courage and common sense will still be seen in the ascendant, guiding the ship, under whatever flag, along the safest and surest course to prosperity.

An American Labor Party?

ALMOST from the start of the labor movement in the United States one wing has favored organization of a formal labor party as a political unit. The proposal gained new animation and support in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City this week, where a resolution offered by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, received the support of other needle and textile workers and of groups from several states such as New York, Rhode Island and California.

Such a theory of organization, however, was always successfully opposed by Samuel Gompers as leader of the A. F. of L., and the federation in this instance undoubtedly will support its president, William Green, in adhering to its position as primarily an economic body for collective bargaining with employers and as working politically with either or both of the major political parties according to their friendliness to its interests.

A distinct labor party would become almost inescapably a Socialist Party with trade union backing. This has been the history in England, and the experience there, where a third party has less difficulty cracking through the traditional two-party line-up than in the United States, is not extremely encouraging. Still less does the ultimate suppression of Socialist-Labor parties in Germany and Italy bode well for their ability to hold the ascendancy they may gain, or the example of Russia prove class rule a blessing.

The Socialist tendency is indicated by the personnel of the groups pushing the project in the United States and by the expressed willingness of Norman Thomas, frequent Socialist Party presidential nominee, to lead a labor party. There is a possible hazard, too, that it might become not merely Socialist but Communist, for speakers at the recent comintern in Moscow clearly indicated that they would welcome formation of an all-round workers' party and would bore from within to dominate it.

In one way it is a little strange that the drive for a separate party should come at this time when organized labor as represented by the federation had seemed to find a cozier political home with the Democratic Party under the Roosevelt Administration than it had ever had with either old-line party before. Yet the disappointments even of that alliance have offered something for the discontented to capitalize, and so it has turned out.

The nub of the question is whether American labor has more to expect from political than from economic action. Thus far the unions have placed collective bargaining first and political influence second. The Socialist believes that labor can improve its condition only by bringing industry under government ownership and then keeping itself in the governmental saddle. The established policy of the federation is the safer and surer course.

Profits From Slaughter

FOR sheer brazenness, Gov. J. M. Futrell of Arkansas has outdone the New York shippers' conference in asserting Americans' "rights" to cash in on Italo-Ethiopian war profits. Yet he is to be complimented for having said bluntly and in its plain meaning what some would have tried to phrase more suavely.

He is quoted as follows:

> I question the action of preventing our citizens from profiting by sales to those who are fighting. Business conditions in our nation could be better, and why shouldn't we profit by the conflict when, if the embargo is enforced, we will be a bank-clearing-house for those nations whose citizens can sell to the combatants?

As governor of a state and custodian of its laws, would Mr. Futrell defend any supposed right of a merchant to sell a gun to a man whose announced use for it was to commit murder? Or of a druggist to sell poison to a patently irresponsible person? What does his state do with receivers of stolen goods? Does it recognize accessories to a crime?

Among those Arkansans who not so long ago were objecting to outsiders stirring up strife among the State's tenant farmers are probably many who feel inclined to ask Mr. Futrell this question: Does the fact that there is a profit in the business make it right for any people to help keep strife alive in someone else's territory?

Cotton money fails to show the blood stains of men maimed and killed by the nitrocellulose made from cotton linters. Does that omission warrant the shrugging query, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

FORMER PRESIDENT HOOVER succeeded in getting newsmen in Chicago to say that he refused to discuss politics. "Gorgeous weather, isn't it?" was all he would say. But it's only a matter of weeks until even such a remark as that will be taken as referring to the political skies.

Keeping Out of War

Book News of the Day

MANY thick volumes have been written on the subject which Newton D. Baker discusses in a thin one, WAR IN THE MODERN WORLD (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1), published under the auspices of Milton (Mass.) Academy Alumni War Memorial Foundation. This was a lecture in which Mr. Baker campaigned once again for United States co-operation with the World Court and the League of Nations.

The purpose of the book is to serve the interests of peace by explaining the interdependence of all nations, including the United States, which, as Mr. Baker points out, is now a great creditor nation whose self-interest demands that it take part in keeping world order.

* * *

The lecture form seems less effective when read as a book than when heard from the platform. Mr. Baker's preparation of his listeners for the thesis which he was about to expound seems at times almost annoyingly orthodox, and if one did not know where Mr. Baker's course was leading, one might in the earlier pages suspect him of attempting to justify war. Thus, on page 10, Mr. Baker agrees that "there are things worse than war," apparently ignoring the fact that war usually does not correct those things, but includes them all, and frequently in their most brutal forms. On page 12, he explains that "our soldiers have fought because our statesmen have failed," again seeming to ignore the fact that the existence of huge armed forces on which statesmen can rely is likely to contribute to the chances of failure in peacemaking.

But Mr. Baker is not attempting to justify war. He is merely pointing out some of the aspects of international problems which have made war seem inevitable in the past, and outlining the broad and complex problem which peace workers must face.

There are some timely observations in these pages, such as the reference to "new, inexperienced and untraditional governments," which are guiding national destinies and "laboring under the double curse of inexperience and the necessity of always seeming bold lest they lose their power by failing to fascinate the popular imagination. Dictatorship is the most dangerous of all forms of government, for in dictators, wisdom seems weakness; consideration, cowardice. . . ."

* * *

Mr. Baker notes that the means of mobilizing national emotions have enormously outrun the means of controlling such emotions when aroused. He studies the question of the "have" and the "have not" countries, which is an important one in current international affairs, and having examined the United States's position in the world economy he tells his countrymen: "When we pursue our own interests, it will become clear enough that our security and comfort and our well-being are immeasurably safer in an ordered world than in one which is constantly boiling over and disturbing the commercial, financial and political harmonies on which we are dependent, perhaps to a less degree than most other peoples, but still vitally dependent."

This position is still somewhat in advance of general thought in the United States. Americans still hope they can remain neutral in the presence of large-scale foreign warfare. The difficulties of doing so are already beginning to show themselves, and to make some Americans wonder if Mr. Baker may not be right in supporting the theory that the best way for the United States to keep out of war is to help prevent war. C. W. M.

Mirror of Opinion

"Tropical Mandates" for Colonies

WHY should not *all* the tropical colonies which are not yet ripe for self-government be brought under the mandatory system and thrown open equally to the trade of the whole world, under the guardianship of the League?

Why should not we take the lead, by asking that mandates be issued for all our tropical colonies? This is a far better method of dealing with the problem than handing over one colony or another, without consulting its inhabitants, to Germany or Italy, because it opens opportunities of trade to them on a far vaster scale. It does not involve our ceasing to wield the reins of government in these lands; it involves that we should wield them not in our own interests alone but in the interests of the whole world.

It does not involve any sacrifice of real British interests; it involves the undoing of a blunder which is only three years old, and a return to the policy we pursued in the days of our prosperity. But it would give the strongest testimony within our power that, so far as we are concerned, we desire to co-operate with the League of Nations in ensuring that the wealth which the world produces shall be available for all the peoples of the world.—*Mr. Ramsay Muir, President, British National Liberal Federation, in the Manchester Guardian.*

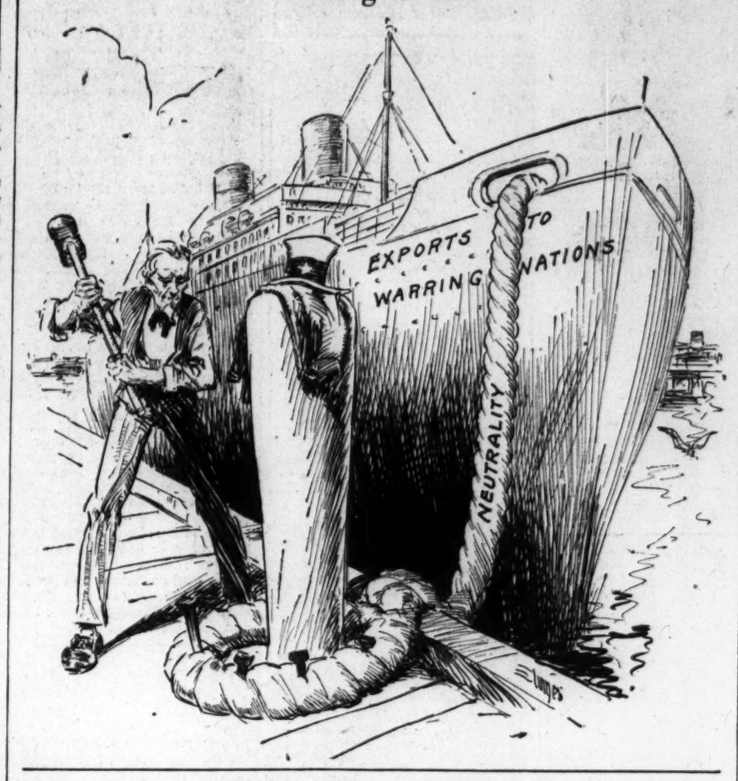
Woman's Contribution

"WHY are we so slow in coming to the notion that women should teach in men's colleges? We can no longer claim that they have not the scholarly equipment. Their presence on the faculties of colleges for men would add a much needed stimulus, intellectual as well as social, to the life of students and male members of the faculties alike!

"Women can contribute to our assault upon the citadel of truth through their intuitive ability, their sense for the practical, and their attitude in the face of pain. If women have special literary or aesthetic tastes, if they understand how sympathy may be socially expressed, if they can show us what is important in those areas of experience where words and proofs count for little, should we not encourage them?

"Do we not need a clearer view of our own aims? And shall we exclude a clearer view of our own aims? And shall we exclude from the start the chance that women's distinctive interests may furnish it?"—*Julius Seelye Bixler, in The American Scholar.*

Making It Fast



Civil Service Appointees

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Except for the final paragraph, I heartily approve the "Wide Horizon" article in the Monitor, "Incense for the Spoils System," regarding weaknesses in appointments on a political basis. However, something further may be said regarding a choice among civil service eligibles.

It has been customary for many years for the Civil Service Commission to submit the names of the three having the highest ratings when a certification of eligibles has been requested. I myself am a civil service appointee of twenty-one years' standing and have had a good deal of experience in seeking employees to work under me.

Whether there was an ulterior motive in establishing the three-name system I do not know, nor have I knowledge of the extent to which it opens the way for political preferment; but from my own experience I find the method decidedly advantageous.

Everyone will admit that a high rating alone is not a sure criterion of a successful employee, and if one were tied down absolutely to choosing for a position the one having the highest rating, certainly there would be many round pegs in square holes. To illustrate, a position may require experience, rather than scholarship, or certain types of experience may be more desirable than other kinds. The examination may be so broad that kinds of experience differing widely from each other may be rated equally. Also, experience is usually accepted to a degree in lieu of scholarships, and a candidate having high scholastic attainments and little experience may rate equally with one having no college degree but with years of valuable experience. Thus one may find that for the exacting requirements of a technical position the candidate who stands second or third on the list may be the best.

As to the candidate chosen being "politically in debt to the man who picked him," the final decision in the older bureaus is usually left to the appointee's immediate superior, who is much more interested in getting a capable man than in granting political favors. The candidate knows that he is chosen because his superior believes him to be the best qualified for the position, and his response usually is to "make good."

Fortunately, politics has entered but little into appointments in the older technical bureaus, therefore, they have been able to maintain a high degree of efficiency. If political preferment ever becomes dominant, a rapid deterioration in the service is inevitable.

Washington, D. C. OLIVER BOWLES

Capitalism—Another Viewpoint

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been interested in reading letters and articles relating to the capitalistic system. It appears that few people agree on what the capitalistic system means. If conditions are attached to the capitalistic system which only arise because those people who are elected or appointed to administer the laws upon which the capitalistic system is founded happen to be stupid or dishonest, one may attribute to the capitalistic system qualities which should in truth be attributed to those who administer it; and I believe that is the real reason why there is some confusion about this subject.

Nobody yet has a workable system which is not based on the fundamentals of the capitalistic system. Someone may say Communism is different, but the Russians are now paying labor what workers are able to earn. That is the fundamental foundation of the capitalistic system.

What we need is to find a way to bring to the attention of every citizen the fact that they have a very personal interest to work for; to insist that capable, honest people are elected to administer the present laws. If this is done, we could risk the next step, which would be to simplify the present laws, by deleting most of the tremendous mass of present laws which only serve to confound not alone the average man but many attorneys as well.

Looking at the capitalistic system spiritually, it is very imperfect. It simply serves to meet the present understanding of the people. No other laws would be needed throughout the world if the command of the Master was obeyed: "The Lord our God is one Lord" and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Some writers and speakers advocate the confiscation of great fortunes or their division among people. If the entire wealth of the country was all evenly divided, which is quite impossible, the next day after the division some people would have more than their share and others less. The only way then to keep it divided would be to divide it up once every few minutes. Of course, that is ridiculous.

Theories, founded on facts which exist today, become untenable tomorrow as new facts unfold. The capitalistic system is elastic enough to work on that basis. It allows incentive and initiative, but it is only as good or as bad as the administration of government. Hence it is only as good or as bad as the politicians, appointees and office holders who administer the law as they apply it to conditions of fact.

New York, N. Y. A. ALEXANDER

Constitutional Convention—*sans* Prayer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his illuminating article entitled "Appreciating the Constitution," Mr. Donovan Richardson states that the convention which drafted the instrument at Philadelphia in 1787 "opened daily with prayer." This is incorrect, as an examination of the records will show. It was not until June 28, after the convention had been in session for a month and a half, that a proposal to open the proceedings daily with prayer was broached.

At that moment it seemed as if the convention would break up owing to the apparently irreconcilable difference of opinion between the large and the small states over the problem of representation in Congress. Gouverneur Morris, one of the delegates, said that "the fate of America was suspended by a hair." The large states desired to base representation upon population; the small states wished to have each state enjoy equality of representation.

Benjamin Franklin, now in his eighty-first year, proposed that "henceforth prayers imploring the assistance of heaven . . . be held . . . every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of Philadelphia be requested to officiate." The proposal was seconded by Roger Sherman. Alexander Hamilton, however, objected on the ground that it would alarm the public, convincing many people that the convention was hopelessly rent by dissension. There is a tradition that Hamilton irreverently argued also that the convention was not in need of "foreign aid" in the shape of divine assistance.

Hugh Williamson of North Carolina pertinently urged that Franklin's proposal was impractical because the convention possessed no funds to pay a clergyman for offering prayers. The subject threatened to become embarrassing when a motion to adjourn was introduced. Franklin never revived his proposal on the floor of the convention.

Wellesley, Mass. EDWARD ELY CURTIS

Fighting Bad Literature With Good

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with a great deal of interest the letter in the Monitor of the parent crying "Help" and the editorial upon it.

As a parent, as a past chairman of our local library board, and as an ex-member of our Town Council, I have given the matter very earnest consideration. I might also state that I have heard the viewpoint of Boston's Watch and Ward Society presented by one of its own qualified members.

Yet I believe the end, however worthy, does not justify the means. Suppression, force and restrictions, if imposed from without, have little or no value. In fact, they often create a worse evil. Anyone can draw on his own experience to know that that which is forbidden often seems highly desirable.

Our real job is to sublimate undesirable human impulses by offering literature in our schools of such an exciting and interesting nature, so keyed to modern youths' demands, and so satisfactory that salacious literature will cease because there is no market for it. If youth can get the same "thrill" out of reading something good, they won't read something bad. The school, church, home, young people's societies, and not government officials nor the district attorney's office (they have enough to do), should be the source of help.

There is grave danger in suppressing freedom of speech, or press, or literature—graver far than in salacious literature, for much of that will fall on barren ground. Furthermore, our young people should be trained to test ideas for themselves and not rely upon parents or teachers' opinions, although, of course, we should help them. If our young people cannot stand the test, if we are afraid to let them look at anything disgusting, trusting them to see no evil, to turn from it with loathing, or to see through and beyond it to the force which it represents, then no amount of legislation nor suppression will be of any lasting value because that which cannot stand testing is worthless.

DOROTHY ROBERTS HONISS
West Hartford, Conn.

The Wide Horizon

The Trail to California

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

CALIFORNIA, since the days of the first Gold Rush, has been the El Dorado of the American imagination. The great western migrations from the days of the covered wagon went in waves that coincided with the discovery of new wealth, in oil fields and gold fields; and with new methods of farming that opened up new lands. But today there is a new kind of emigration to California. It is the movement of tens of thousands in a single month, rolling over the plains in ancient automobiles or "hoboing" it to the promised land of sunshine and easy living to ride out the hard times.

Last year California was "saved from Sinclairism," but by a majority narrow enough to leave the conservatives feeling somewhat shaken. But after "Epic" ("End Poverty in California") was repudiated at the polls, there was a sigh of relief at the prospect that the threatened invasion of the nation's unemployed had been averted. It had, of course, been a familiar prophecy that if Sinclair were elected, millions of unemployed would descend on California to share in Utopia.

* * *

Sinclair was defeated, but the unemployed came anyhow. Vague rumors of Townsend's schemes and of a struggle to "share the wealth" may have had something to do with this invasion. But it is significant that they came to California where Epic had been defeated rather than to Louisiana where the great chief of "share the wealth" was in complete control. It seems rather doubtful that politics had as much to do with the movement as had climate, or that traditional legend of California as the American El Dorado. It was a legend that had been sedulously disseminated by California boosters.

Some of the California papers estimated the flood of indigent invaders to be rolling in at the rate of 1000 a day. Taxpayers view this influx of the cheerfully penniless with alarm that borders on panic. The State is already supporting almost 800,000 on its own relief rolls. The newcomers are not eligible for state relief until they have been in California for a year. But long before that time, as the Federal Government has announced in its new works program, all the unemployable population was to be turned back on state relief without federal aid.

Small wonder that the state officials at the agricultural quarantine stations attempted in vain to turn back the flood. They had no legal right to do so. The Constitution assured all American citizens the right freely to travel as they pleased, unless the State succeeded in establishing a human quarantine to parallel its plant quarantine.

The state Legislature has been considering favorably a provision that would in effect quarantine California against the poverty-stricken of other states—"paupers, vagabonds, indigent persons or persons likely to become public charges." But the law is almost certainly unconstitutional and is quite certainly unenforceable.

* * *

The figures for the influx have been in any case tremendously exaggerated. As careful as possible a check on incoming cars by the quarantine officers of the Department of Agriculture for the period of June 17 to July 15 revealed a total of less than 10,000 passengers who could be calculated as "in need of manual employment." These figures included children. Outgoing cars with passengers of the same character represented a reflux of well over 2000 of the same type of migrant labor.

It should be remembered, too, that this period represents what is possibly the highest peak of the demand for seasonal casual labor on California's farms, vineyards, and orchards. Adding the probable entry of several thousand by rail, it is doubtful that these figures show any terrifying increase over the normal influx of seasonal labor. The difficulty is, as Prof. Paul S. Taylor of the University of California has been showing by his researches in this field for some years, that we have not enough knowledge of our population movements to have any adequate concept of what is "normal." We need more adequate registration of this type of migrant labor as well as of our alien population.

The probability is that Californians are just beginning to realize what has been happening to them for many years: most of the "migrant" casual labor, so-called, is content to settle down in this "Happy Valley." If California offers homes to the retired rich, why not to the retired poor?

If this developing new coast region cannot absorb these refugees from drought and depression, it will be an indictment of our ingenuity and of our institutions. But our federal system has dumped a real problem on California's doorstep.

"A Parent Cries 'Help'"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a school man, I echo your sentiments in last Friday's leading editorial, "A Parent Cries 'Help'." One of the great problems facing education is to teach youth the joy of good reading. Salacious literature can be overcome—but only through education. Bans and prohibitions do not work.

Perhaps we shall learn to give the average boy and girl eventually good wholesome literature that will appeal.

Newton, Mass. HAYDN S. PEARSON